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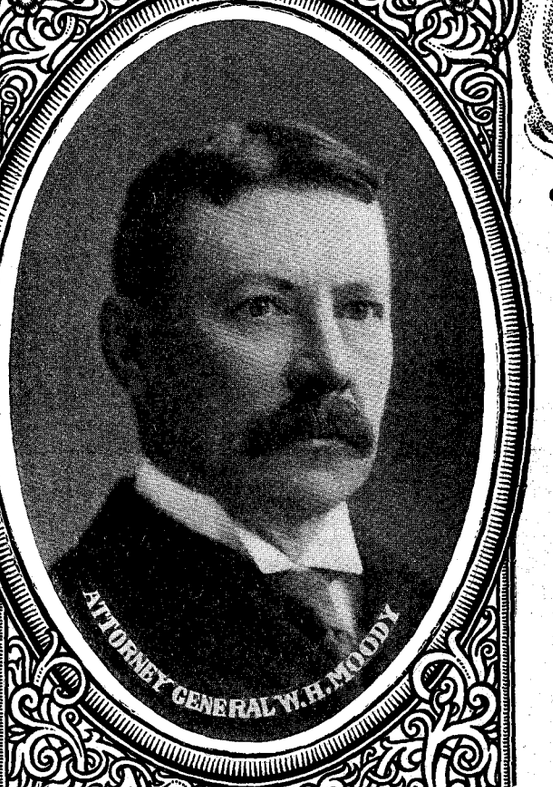

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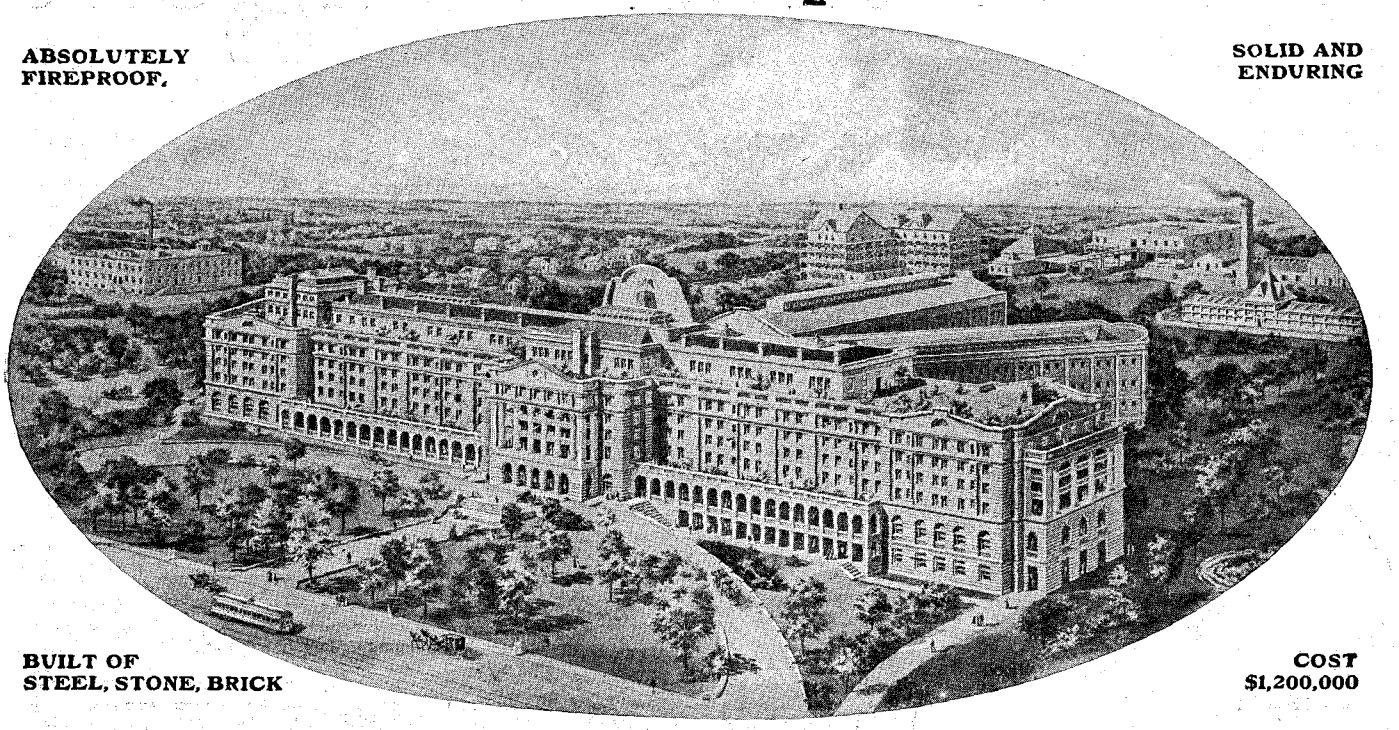

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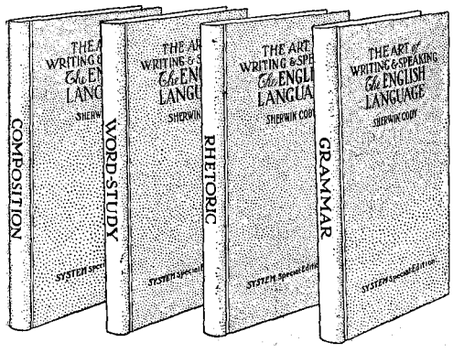

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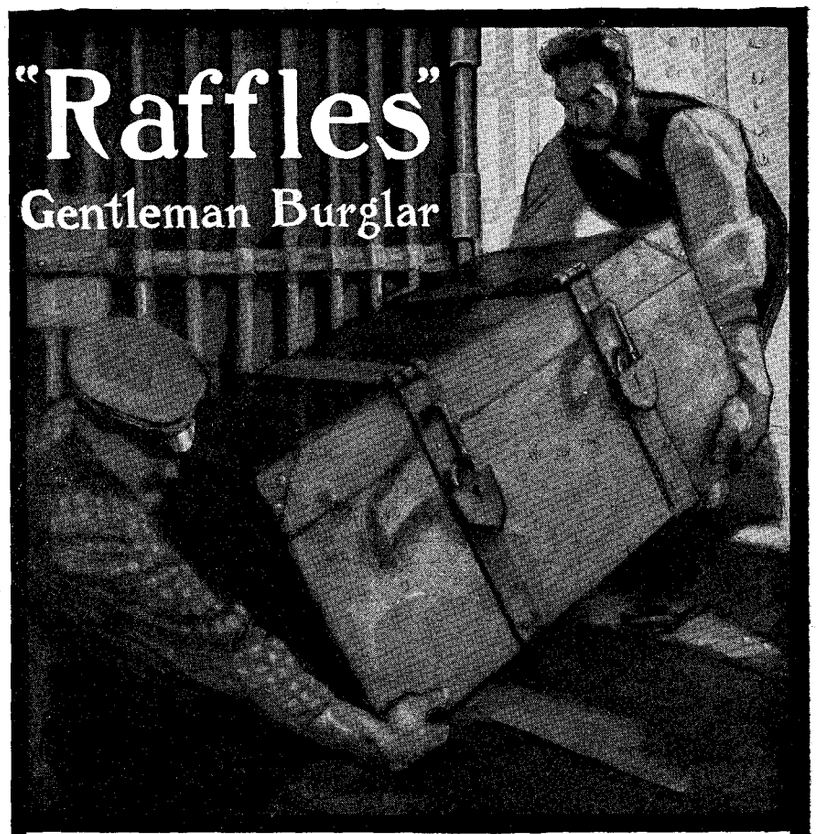

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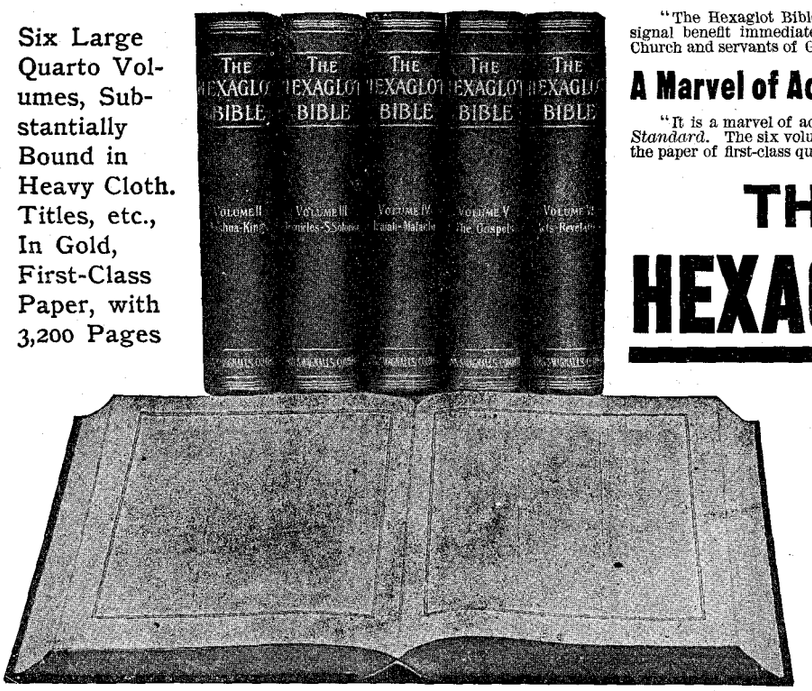

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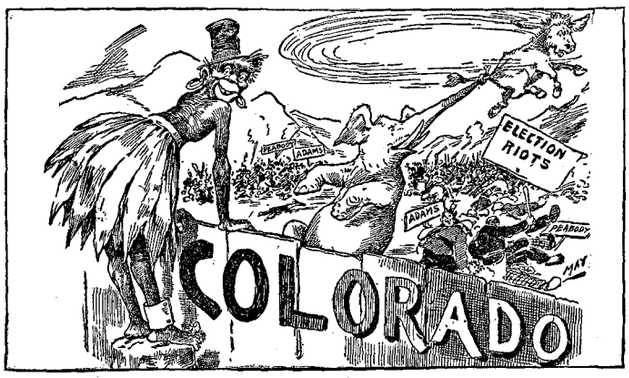
ADAMS'S VICTORY IN COLORADO.

AFTER a two-months' contest, the Colorado legislature has settled the issue between the rival claimants to the governorship by declaring Alva Adams duly elected governor by a plurality of nearly ten thousand. "It seems to be the fairest and best solution possible," says the Kansas City *Journal* (Rep.), "of a muddle that had a decidedly ugly look and that contained possibilities of serious disturbances." On the face of the returns, Adams (Dem.) was elected by a plurality of about eleven thousand; but ex-Governor Peabody (Rep.) and his supporters asserted that Adams was elected by fraud. The Supreme Court was drawn into the controversy, and through its activity extensive frauds in Denver were uncovered. The court ordered the vote of a number of Denver precincts thrown out on the ground of wholesale fraud, and also authorized a thorough investigation of the election. Meanwhile the legislature, which is strongly Republican, took a hand in the contest, and after a short canvass of the vote declared Adams elected. While the Republicans have lost the governorship, they have won continued control of the State Supreme Court in its enlarged form. "The settlement," says the Chicago *Record-Herald*, "was the result of a political deal, a barefaced barter of jobs. And those 'jobs,' to the shame of Colorado it must be said, were positions on the bench of the Supreme Court of the State,



THE FILIPINO—"Here's where I take a lesson in self-government."
—May in the Detroit *Journal*.

positions which, above all others, should be honorable and honored."

"The conclusion so suddenly arrived at will strengthen the suspicion that the Peabody partizans aimed at nothing short of stealing the State," declares the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind. Dem.). The Detroit *Free Press* (Ind.) remarks that the action of the legislature "is an encouraging sign, indicating returning reason and a determination to permit the disposition in a decent manner of one of the most disgraceful incidents in the history of the country." The Denver *News* (Dem.) comments on the result:

"The seating of Governor Adams is a great victory for the people. The plans to count him out if he were elected were laid long before November 8 last. A long series of steps were taken, all looking toward preparations to cheat him out of his place even tho it had been given to him by a large majority of votes. Since the election the plan has been carried forward with relentless energy, backed by the money and influence of the great corporations to which Peabody has been a faithful and obedient servant during his two years in office.

"Had it not been for the wisdom of the framers of the Constitution and the honesty, fearlessness, and public spirit of a group of Republicans who joined with the Democrats to prevent the theft of the governorship the corporation plan undoubtedly would have been carried out in its entirety and Colorado would have been compelled to endure the calamity of another two years of Peabody.

"Deliverance from this infliction may well be made a cause for general thanksgiving throughout the State to-day. With Alva Adams in the governor's chair the commonwealth may look forward to a degree of peace, cooperation, and industrial progress that would have been impossible with Peabody in possession of the executive power.

"However much Mr. Peabody may shine in some other walk of life, the past two years have shown that he lacks every quality necessary in the composition of a statesman."

ALVA ADAMS,

Who, after the approval of the legislature, was formally inaugurated Governor of Colorado on January 10. Ex-Governor Peabody and his supporters are now contesting his right to the seat.

Ex-Governor Peabody has not given up the fight. He has contested the seat, and the legislature is now making a sweeping investigation. F. A. Williams, chairman of the Republican state committee, says in a statement to the Denver *Republican*:

"The Republicans of this city and State won a splendid victory on November 8 last, despite the most widespread and brazen frauds.

"This committee is prepared to present the facts to the legislature and to fully prove that Governor Peabody was fairly reelected. We shall also proceed to present the proofs of the outrageous frauds practised to the district attorney and to the courts. . . . . .

"In the clear light of the evidence, we have already furnished the Supreme Court 'the face of the returns,' upon which Alva Adams was declared elected, means nothing.

"The returns are false and fraudulent; the open ballot-boxes speak the truth."

Governor Adams, in his inaugural address, calls for election reform. He says: "I demand the enactment of an honest and efficient primary law. In framing your election laws, see that their meshes are strong enough to hold the big election thief as well as the small. The ordinary ballot crook at the polls is bad enough, but back of him, responsible for him, is some one infinitely stronger and more dangerous." Ex-Governor Peabody, in a recent address, also recommended a modern primary and registration law, and advised the consideration of the advisability of using voting-machines. "To the people of Colorado," says the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), "the pressing question is not so much whether Adams or Peabody was elected as whether the State is to rid itself of the domination of the ballot-box stuffer."

A "PLAGUE OF POLITICAL CORRUPTION" IN INDIANA.

GOVERNOR DURBIN, of Indiana, in closing his term of office, has submitted to his legislature a message which contains some sensational statements regarding political corruption. He declares that there is a single county casting a little over 5,000 votes in which there were, during the last campaign, nearly 1,200 votes regularly listed as purchasable, and that $1,500 was spent in the purchase of votes in an attempt to control the election in that county. He asks for drastic remedial measures to check the "plague of political corruption" which is fastening itself upon Indiana politics to an "appalling" extent. He thinks that the present need is "legislation framed in the light of a clearer conception of the enormity of the offense involved in the purchase or sale of a vote." And he adds: "Our present statute is farcical, as it

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places no penalty on the vote-buyer." On this the Indianapolis *Sentinel* (Dem.) comments: "*The Sentinel* has contended at all times that the law exempting the vote-buyer from punishment was an outrageous enactment and it is glad to find the retiring executive in agreement with it."

The Chicago *Evening Post* (Rep.) points out the same "truly extraordinary defect" in the Illinois statute, which explicitly provides that the bribe-giver is not liable to punishment. The same paper adds: "It would be more enlightened and more just if the contrary provision were made. The disease should be cured at its source, and the source is the bribe-giver, especially in the case of the buying of votes." The Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.) says:

"Governor Durbin recommends that a penalty be imposed on the vote-buyer as well as the vote-seller. That was the law once, but it was changed, because it was believed the buyer would be more willing to give evidence if he could not be prosecuted. The facts do not appear to sustain the theory.

"There would be more convictions with the law as it is if there were State's attorneys who would collect evidence, lay it before grand juries, and have offenders indicted. There is so little privacy about the corrupt use of money in some parts of Indiana that it will be easy to get evidence.

"Frequently complaint is made of the inadequacy of laws when the real inadequacy is to be found in those who administer them. This may be true as regards vote-buying."

SAVING THE FORESTS.

A TIMBER famine is predicted by President Roosevelt "if the present rate of forest destruction is allowed to continue." This rather startling prophecy was made in an address before the recent American Forest Congress, held in Washington and attended by more than a thousand lumberers, miners, engineers, and railway and grazing men. The President went on to say:

"Fire, wasteful and destructive forms of lumbering, and legitimate use are together destroying our forest resources far more rapidly than they are being replaced.

"What such a famine would mean to each of the industries of the United States it is scarcely possible to imagine. And the period of recovery from the injuries which a timber famine would entail would be measured by the slow growth of the trees themselves.

"Fortunately, the remedy is a simple one, and your presence here is proof that it is being applied.

"It is only as the producing and commercial interests of the country come to realize that they need to have trees growing up in the forest not less than they need the product of the trees cut down, that we may hope to see the permanent prosperity of both safely secured."

Passing on to a plea for the creation of a national forest service and the concentration of all the forest work of the Government in the Department of Agriculture, the President said:

"The policy which this Administration is trying to carry out through the creation of such a service is that of making the national forests more actively and more permanently useful to the people of the West, and I am heartily glad to know that Western sentiment supports more and more vigorously the policy of setting aside national forests, the policy of creating a national forest service, and especially the policy of increasing the permanent usefulness of these forest lands to all those who come in contact with them.

"With what is rapidly getting to be the unbroken sentiment of the West behind this forest policy, and with what is rapidly getting to be the unbroken support of the great industries behind the general policy of the conservative use of the forest, we have a right to feel that we have entered on an era of great and lasting progress."

The forest problem is regarded by the New York *Tribune* as "the most vital internal problem in the United States." The Chicago *Record-Herald* fears that "at the present rate of use—or abuse—the vast forest reserves of the Pacific slope will be exhausted within half a century," and the Boston *Transcript* calls attention to the fact that "forest fires in the United States annually destroy from $25,000,000 to $50,000,000." The last-named paper says further:

"It is less than twenty years since the Government interested itself very seriously in this matter. In 1898 the federal forest service was but a small division of the Agricultural Department. Three years later it was advanced to the dignity of a bureau, and to-day it stands upon as strong and efficient a basis as any other branch of the government service.

"But this is not the most hopeful feature of the situation. The lumbermen and the railroad men are cooperating more and more with the national authorities. Schools of forestry are becoming a regular feature of our higher institutions of learning. The first to be established was in 1898. Now Yale University has a school splendidly equipped and other schools are located at Biltmore, N. C., and at Harvard, Michigan, Nebraska, Maine, and other universities, and the science is taught at many agricultural colleges, our own among them. Many young men, and even some young women, are finding the study attractive and entering upon it with enthusiasm, while the growing tendency among those engaged in

CLIPPING THE EAGLE'S WINGS.
—Smith in the Pittsburg *Post*.

TRYING TO BLOW IT OUT.
—DeMar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

THE KEYSTONE GOVERNOR IN ACTION.

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SUPPLICATING THE TOTEM POLE. —Gregg in the Atlanta *Constitution*.

FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD. —Morgan in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*.

IT'S A POOR TRUST THAT DOESN'T WORK BOTH WAYS. —Rogers in the New York *Herald*.

SOME TRUST ATTITUDES ILLUSTRATED.

the lumbering industry—now the fourth in rank in the country—to conduct their operations upon more enlightened principles, makes these studies very practical and remunerative.

"The expert idea of forestry is not to have the woodlands untouched, but to treat them as any other crop-bearing lands would be handled, to make them give profitable returns, and yet keep them in the way of constant reproduction. Another phase of the problem is to so regulate and protect them as to minimize the constant danger from fires, which have been so destructive and wasteful in the past."

From the recent report of the Secretary of the Interior it appears that nine additional forest reserves were established last year, and that the fifty-nine reserves created under the act of 1891 embrace 62,763,494 acres.

THE "BEEF TRUST" AND INTERSTATE COMMERCE.

"THERE is no anti-trust proceeding with which the whole people have more sympathy than with this attack on the packers," says the New York *Evening Mail* (Rep.) concerning Attorney-General Moody's latest arraignment of the so-called "beef trust." Mr. Moody's attitude is revealed in a brief submitted to the Supreme Court. He charges "a conspiracy or agreement between nearly all the producers of a commodity necessary to life, by which the confederates acquire absolute control and dominion over production, sale, and distribution of that commodity throughout the entire territory of the nation, with the power at will to raise prices to the consumer of the finished product and lower prices to the producer of the raw material"; and adds: "That there is a conspiracy to control the market of the nation for fresh meats, that it does control it, and that its control is merciless and oppressive, are facts known to all men."

The central question to be decided in this case, as is pointed out by the Chicago *Record-Herald* (Rep.), is whether the existing agreement between the meat-packers "controls sales and prices in more than one State and thereby violates the trust law." As the Buffalo *Express* (Rep.) puts it:

"The fact that the packers buy their meat in all parts of the country and sell it in all parts is believed by Mr. Moody to be proof that they engage in interstate commerce. The attorney for the meat companies appears to hold that because a packer may produce in only one State the force of the attorney-general's contention is destroyed. It is a fine distinction. The decision of the Supreme Court on this point alone will be worth all the trouble that the case has cost the United States Government."

The New York *Journal of Commerce* (Fin.) discusses the issue thus:

"That several of these packing concerns act in concert under some kind of agreement or understanding in the buying of their material, distributing the product and regulating prices of both, is not denied. They have establishments in different States, they buy cattle in different States, and they ship meat pretty much all over the country, where it is sold to consumers. Their claim seems to be that the buying of cattle is in each case a complete transaction within a State. The transportation from one State to another is not done by them, but by railroads, which are engaged in interstate commerce and which act for them as for other shippers. The cattle, being delivered at the yards and packing-houses, are converted into meat as a manufacturing process within a State. That, they say, is no part of interstate commerce, and they declare that the meat is there sold to agents or selling-houses, and is by them sent to various markets for ultimate sale. Again transportation may be interstate commerce, but they are not engaged in that. Finally, the selling by those who have bought of the packers is local in the various markets where the meat products are delivered, and that is not interstate commerce.

"Thus the combination may buy cattle in several States from Texas to Michigan, to be sent to St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, and Chicago for slaughter and the sale of meat, and the meat may be sent to various States, East, West, and South, and sold perhaps by men or corporations controlled by the trust and acting under its rule as to price and terms of trade, and yet there is no interstate commerce in the operation except that of the transportation companies, carrying from State to State. It remains to be seen what view the Supreme Court will take of the various links in this chain of traffic, whether it will consider each as separate and independent or so connected with the others as to form a continuous transaction."

Mr. Lucien F. Swift, head of the well-known Swift packing concern of Chicago, has published this statement:

"The reports in circulation about the 'Beef trust' are without foundation. There is absolutely no conspiracy or combination to control either the purchase of live stock or the sale of meats or packing-house products; on the other hand, the packing industry is subject to the severest kind of competition both in buying and selling, and the per cent. of profit on sales in the packing-house industry is less than in any other line of business."

Dynamiting Frederick the Great.—"Gessler Rousseau," a dynamiter who confesses that he sent an infernal machine to the Cunard liner *Umbria* in New York in May, 1903, and who made an unsuccessful attempt a few days ago to blow up the Kaiser's statue of Frederick the Great in Washington, alleges his "patriotic Americanism" as the motive of his actions. But there is no doubt, thinks the Washington *Post*, that his act will be "condemned by all right-minded Americans." The Providence *Journal* says:

"Had the attempt to blow up the statue of Frederick the Great at Washington succeeded, another international issue might have

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arisen. Even as it is, the German Emperor may be irritated at this exhibition of ill-feeling. That the act of the offender represents public sentiment is, of course, not the case. But such an outrage may have been stimulated by the foolish comments of ill-informed persons when the gift was offered. It has been repeated *ad nauseam* that Frederick was a despot and that he should not be honored by any true American. The fact that he was the most enlightened ruler and greatest soldier of his time has been brushed aside as irrelevant. A nation which refused all admiration to any great man whose principles and ideals were not in exact accordance with its own would deserve to be called barbarous rather than civilized. The cultivation of a narrow chauvinism is a fault, whether attempted by a democracy or a monarchy."

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* comments:

"The incident will hardly disturb the existing cordial relations between this country and Germany. It is not recalled that England blazed with resentment when a supposed American disfigured Major André's effigy in Westminster Abbey; but now, as in the case of the insult to that amiable spy's memory, a few foreign journalists who personally have no love for this country may indulge in some more or less biting comment on Yankee vandalism. . . . The insult was directed in reality against the Government and people of the United States, not against past or present German emperors or the German people."

THE PENDING STATEHOOD BILL.

THE proposed admission of Oklahoma and the Indian Territory under the former's name meets with little or no objection from the newspapers; but the feeling is expressed that to admit Arizona and New Mexico at this time, under the name of Arizona, would be a mistaken policy. The terms of the bill now before Congress seem to be agreeable to Oklahoma and Indian Territory, but in Arizona public opinion is protesting with all its might against the proposed merger with New Mexico. The governor of Arizona says that the people "would desire that their commonwealth remain a territory rather than be joined with New Mexico"; and their delegate in Congress declared that they "would rather wait until the crack of doom." It is considered unfortunate that this opposition should jeopardize the fortunes of Oklahoma and Indian Territory, and it is thought that the bill in its present form will not pass Congress.

The Kansas City *Journal* and *Star* declare that if Arizona and New Mexico interests could be eliminated from the debate, a bill admitting Oklahoma into the Union would perhaps be passed within a few weeks. *The Star* says that "the objections to the admission of the mountain territories should not be allowed to defeat the legitimate aspirations and absolute rights of the people of Indian Territory and Oklahoma"; and *The Journal* declares:

"These two Western Territories have killed Oklahoma's chances for statehood time and again during the last four years. So the time has come for Oklahoma to part company with them. . . . Oklahoma should take some positive declaratory action. If the territorial legislature would pass a resolution setting forth succinctly the injustice of her treatment and earnestly demand immediate statehood there is reason to believe that Congress would heed the appeal."

The Washington *Star* remarks:

"The fight comes over the union of Arizona and New Mexico. Why should they not be united? Look at their history, their slow growth as Territories and their population. They have been the most backward of all our territories. They are to-day in anything but a promising condition when statehood and its obligations are considered. Think upon one point alone, and what it discloses. It is to be required that 'state officers must speak the English language, and that the public schools of the State shall always be conducted in English!' This refers to the large Mexican population of the new State, which is no more American now than it was fifty years ago. To use a homely old phrase, a large number of the people are 'set in their ways,' and neither the American language nor American life has flourished in that atmosphere."

If the people of the Territories are wise, the Chicago *Inter Ocean* says, "they will promptly accept the terms offered them, and quickly show that the senatorial obstructionists do not represent them. For the terms are undoubtedly the best that the majority of the existing States will or should offer." But the Boston *Transcript* declares that "to compel Arizona to a union with New Mexico against the protests of the Arizonans will be an example of the tyranny of a congressional majority that may very readily react on it." The Tucson (Ariz.) *Citizen* is outspoken in its denunciation of the bill. It says:

"The people of Arizona are opposed to this measure. They demand separate statehood for Arizona. If the Republicans of Congress deny this right, the people of Arizona prefer to remain under the Territorial form of government indefinitely rather than be linked with New Mexico in statehood. There can neither be peace, happiness, prosperity, nor true liberty in a merger with New Mexico and Arizona under one government. The people of the two political divisions are dissimilar in tastes, hereditary inclinations, civilization, and industrial habits. History teaches that alien peoples can not be wisely merged under one Government against the consent of one of the parties to the transaction. Witness Ireland and England, Sweden and Norway, Austria and Hungary. In our own early days Maine was annexed to Massachusetts against the will of the people of Maine, and practical anarchy prevailed in Maine until it was set free and converted into a self-governing State."

In case Arizona and New Mexico are admitted as a single State, they will together form the second largest State in the Union, falling about 30,000 square miles below Texas in area. The total population of the two Territories in 1900 was 318,241, when Texas had 3,048,710 inhabitants. Oklahoma and Indian Territory as a single State will rank with the larger States, but not with the largest. Their combined area is 70,430 square miles, or considerably smaller than Nebraska or South Dakota. In 1900 these Territories had a total population of 790,000.

NOT ENOUGH CLOTHES TO GO AROUND.
—Brinkerhoff in the Toledo *Blade*.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

EX-JUDGE PARKER lost his first case before his old court. Perhaps he can not as yet overcome the losing habit.—*The Baltimore American.*

THE Czar does not flatter himself that if the voice of the people got a good chance in Russia he would have anything like a Roosevelt plurality.—*The Washington Star.*

DR. CHADWICK announces that he is going to write a book. This will come as a shock to the people who have been inclined to sympathize with him.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

LITERARY FEATURES OF 1904.

"THE books of the year have been greater than ever in number," remarks the Boston *Transcript*, "but from them all it has been possible to select, without much effort, the few which bear evidence that their authors have a message of importance to give to the world." Altho complete and summarized statistics are not yet available, we are told that in this country alone more than twenty-five hundred works, exclusive of reprints, have been issued from the press during 1904. The reprints were probably at least as numerous as the new publications. *The Bookman* (New York), which compiles monthly lists of the "best-selling" books, gives some interesting generalizations based upon these lists. For one thing, it calls attention to the fact that such names as George Meredith, Thomas Hardy, Rudyard Kipling, J. M. Barrie, Henry James, William Dean Howells—in short, names of the first magnitude in contemporary literature—are not in evidence in these lists of "best-sellers." "During the past twelve months," says *The Bookman* (January), "Mr. James, Mr. Kipling, and Mr. Howells have not been idle, yet so far as these lists are concerned, 'Traffics and Discoveries,' 'The Golden Bowl,' and 'The Son of Royal Langbrith' might never have been written." From its monthly lists that publication derives the following table of the eight books which led the sales in the United States during the year:

	Points.
1. The Crossing	913
2. The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come	866
3. Rebecca	718
4. The Deliverance	648
5. Sir Mortimer	524
6. In the Bishop's Carriage	419
7. The Silent Places	400
8. My Friend Prospero	348

The eight authors represented by this list are Winston Churchill, John Fox, Jr., Kate Douglas Wiggin, Ellen Glasgow, Mary Johnston, Miriam Michelson, Stewart Edward White, and Henry Harland. Curiously enough, four of these books were written by men and four by women.

Given a thousand new books belonging to the categories recognized as literary, writes William Morton Payne (in *The World To-day*), and it is barely possible that one out of the thousand may be an addition to the permanent literature of the world, while ten may hold their own among the books that are remembered for a generation. Glancing over the output of the past year, in the field of English literature, Mr. Payne mentions Swinburne's new volume of poems and Mr. William Vaughn Moody's "The Fire Bringer" as probably belonging to the first class. In fiction, he finds, nothing has appeared that can possibly be described as of the first importance.

Turning to the literature of continental Europe, he writes:

"Björnson, Ibsen, Tolstoy, and Carducci are the greatest European writers now living, and we have from them nothing of consequence save Tolstoy's eloquent and moving 'Bethink Yourselves,' which is not so much literature as a tract. From men of the second rank we may chronicle d'Annunzio's drama, 'La Figlia di Jorio,' Hauptmann's tragedy, 'Rose Bernot,' Sudermann's comedy, 'Der Sturmgeselle Sokrates,' and Echegaray's 'La Desequilibrada.' How extraordinary a fact it is that year after year the most important works of literature that come to us from the Continent are works written for the stage; whereas that is the one category in which we should never dream of expecting an important work from any English or American author."

The past year, says the Boston *Transcript*, has brought forth fewer novels than any of the immediately preceding years. Of these novels *The Transcript* selects the following list of forty as specially worthy of mention:

The Sea Wolf—Jack London.
The Divine Fire—May Sinclair.
Broke of Covendon—J. C. Snaith.
The Common Lot—Robert Herrick.
The Reaper—Edith Rickert.
Genevra—Charles Marriott.
Richard Gresham—Robert Morss Lovett.
Olive Latham—E. L. Voynich.
Nostromo—Joseph Conrad.
Romance—Joseph Conrad.
The Undercurrent—Robert Grant.
Rachel Marr—Morley Roberts.
Traffics and Discoveries—Rudyard Kipling.
The Deliverance—Ellen Glasgow.
The Last Hope—Henry Seton Merriman.
My Friend Prospero—Henry Harland.
The American Prisoner—Eden Phillpotts.
Violett—Baroness von Hutten.
The Day Before Yesterday—Sara Andrew Shafer.
The Price of Youth—Margery Williams.
Sir Mortimer—Mary Johnston.
Kwaidan—Lafcadio Hearn.
Nami Ko—Kenjiro Tokutomi.
Susannah and One Other—Emma Albanesi.
The Descent of Man—Edith Wharton.
The Woman with the Fan—Robert Hichens.
Dorothea—Maarten Maartens.
The Queen's Quair—Maurice Hewlett.
The Crossing—Winston Churchill.
A Divorce—Paul Bourget.
The Seiners—James B. Connolly.
The Transgression of Andrew Vane—Guy Wetmore Carryl.
The Interloper—Violet Jacobs.
The Seeker—Harry Leon Wilson.
The Food of the Gods—H. G. Wells.
God's Good Man—Marie Corelli.
The Son of Royal Langbrith—W. D. Howells.
The Golden Bowl—Henry James.
The Prodigal Son—Hall Caine.
The Abbess of Vlaye—Stanley J. Weyman.
Double Harness—Anthony Hope.
The Masquerader—Katherine Cecil Thurston.
Whosoever Shall Offend—F. Marion Crawford.
Baccarat—Frank Danby.

Great Britain and the United States are almost equally represented in the above list, and more than one-third of the books named are by women.

In the field of history four important works have been carried well on their way toward completion. These are: "A History of North America," in twenty volumes, edited by Guy Carleton Lee; "The American Nation," twenty-eight volumes, edited by Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart; "A History of the United States and Its People," twelve volumes, by Elroy McKendree Avery; and "The United States: A History of Three Centuries," ten volumes, by William Estabrook Chancellor and Fletcher Willis Hewes.

The focusing of attention upon the Far East, owing to the Russo-Japanese War, has naturally resulted in many books relating to the people and conditions in those regions now under the limelight.

Literary history and biography have been enriched by a wealth of material during the past year. Says *The Transcript*:

"The English Men of Letters series has been continued with lives of Jeremy Taylor, Tennyson, Rossetti, Maria Edgeworth, Thomas Hobbes, and Adam Smith, the two volumes added to the American Men of Letters have recounted the lives of Francis Parkman and William Hickling Prescott, and in a new series called Literary Lives a beginning has been made with biographies of Matthew Arnold, Cardinal Newman, and John Bunyan. Tolstoy has been made the theme of two critical studies, as also has Disraeli, while Edward FitzGerald's life is minutely recorded in two volumes by Thomas Wright, the same author also being responsible for an extended work in four volumes comprising the correspondence of William Cowper. Thackeray has been made the subject of two works covering his letters to an American family and his experiences in the United States, while Shakespeare is the theme of many volumes, the most notable being William J. Rolfe's lengthy life of the great dramatist. In the Beacon Biographies, Walt Whitman now finds place from the pen of Isaac Hull Platt, other biographies of moment issued during the year being those of Frederick W. Farrar, Charles Dudley Warner, Charles Reade, Lope de Vega, Aubrey De Vere, Alexander Bain, Thomas Nast, and Edna Lyall. Of especial note, moreover, are the Memorials of Edward Burne-Jones, the autobiography and reminiscences of Moncure D. Conway and the Ruskin letters written to and edited by Charles Eliot Norton."

To this list should be added the autobiography of Herbert

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"Emma! . . . I love you!"
Courtesy of John Lane.

"Besides, we should not be happy together."
Courtesy of John Lane.

STUDIES IN EXPRESSION.

Spencer. Of printed drama in England and America, Thomas Hardy's "The Dynasts," George Bernard Shaw's "Man and Superman," Stephen Phillips's "The Sin of David," and Thomas Bailey Aldrich's "Judith of Bethulia" call for mention.

The fields of sociology, religion, philosophy, education, art, and nature study have not been neglected, and more children's books have been issued than in any preceding year.

The most important literary anniversaries celebrated were: in Italy, the six hundredth anniversary of Petrarch's birth; in France, the centenary of the birth of George Sand; and in the United States the similar centenary of Nathaniel Hawthorne.

The death rôle for the year includes: Maurus Jokai, the one Hungarian writer of world-wide reputation; Anton Chekhov, the brilliant young Russian novelist; Sir Edwin Arnold, poet and journalist; Samuel Smiles, the veteran author of "Self Help"; Lafcadio Hearn, whose pen has revealed the heart of Japan to English and American readers; and Guy Wetmore Carryl, who at thirty-one "was forced to lay down the clever pen with which he had awakened so much healthy laughter."

THE FATHER OF MODERN CARICATURE.

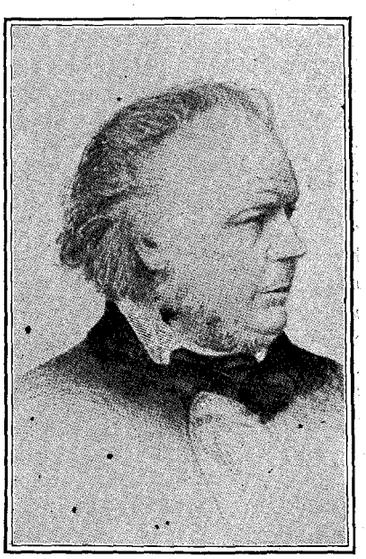
"THE name of Honoré Daumier," says M. Henri Frantz, in the annual supplemental volume to *The International Studio*, "stands prominent as that of one among the greatest and most original personalities in the history of French art during the nineteenth century." He stands alone, declares the same writer, for he had no immediate predecessor; but, considering his imitators in succeeding generations, he may be looked upon as the father of modern caricature. As a precursor, then, he was the inventor of his métier, and "is perhaps more nearly akin to some inspired genius of the Middle Ages, whose ardor and impassioned faith are all his own." Balzac said there was something of Michelangelo in this man. The writer adds by way of general estimate:

"Not only does Daumier show himself, by the quality of his work in lithography and painting, by the potency of his satire and the sparkle of his wit, one of the finest minds of the nineteenth century to whom we willingly assign a place beside a Balzac, a Victor Hugo, a Delacroix; but he also astounds us by his immense productivity. To give some idea of this, I may recall the fact that it took M. Loys Delteil four years of assiduous labor, fortified by an erudition quite beyond the common, to compile in one large volume the catalogue of his lithographed works, apart from his paintings and drawings."

The portrait of the man, recently executed by M. Delteil from data not heretofore published, shows the artist at the time of his greatest fame:

"He was very broad-shouldered, his head rather big, with slightly sunken eyes which must, however, have had an extraordinary power of penetration. Tho the nose is a little heavy and inelegant, the projecting forehead, unusually massive like that of Victor Hugo or of Beethoven, and barred with a determined furrow, reveals the great thinker, the man of lofty and noble aspirations. The rather long hair thrown backward adds to the frank expression of the fine head; and finally the beard, worn *en collier* according to the then prevailing fashion, gives to Daumier's face the distinctive mark of his period."

Strength, power, and glowing faith are the qualities ascribed to him. He has produced work, says the writer, "which has remained young, from which years have taken nothing of its savor; which, apart from some details of purely contemporary interest, attracts and delights us as much as it did our fathers."



HONORÉ DAUMIER,
"The father of modern caricature," and one of the most original figures in the history of French art during the nineteenth century.

Daumier was on the staff of *La Caricature*, "that journal which played so prominent a part during the reign of Louis Philippe, preparing from the first years of this *bourgeois* reign, the revolution of 1848." Associated with him under the editor, Philipon, were Grandville, Raffet, August Bonquet, Despret, Monnier, Travies, and Pigel. Says the writer:

"Among these artists Daumier early signalized himself by his vivacity and strength; every day there was some invention more witty than the last for the purpose of throwing ridicule upon the sovereign and his rule. Sometimes the long face of Louis Philippe is transformed into a pear—that famous pear made historic by the genius of these men; sometimes it is the prince's avarice that is attacked by their wit; and there are endless pleasantries upon the royal family. A caricature of the

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"Henry! . . . you misjudge me greatly."
Courtesy of John Lane.

"Nothing like it for a cold in the head, worth its weight in gold."
Courtesy of John Lane.

BY HONORÉ DAUMIER.

king as the Cain who has just assassinated Liberty made a great stir, as did the lithograph which shows us Louis Philippe walking with rapid steps alongside a wall whereon his shadow forms the silhouette of a woman with a Phrygian cap on her head, pursuing him dagger in hand."

Daumier's works are not highly finished, but "are drawn with almost brutal power, regardless of minute detail, like a fresco by some Michelangelo of caricature." The writer continues:

"And this kinship between the master's portrait-lithographs and sculpture is no mere chance; we know, in fact, that in preparing for his line-work Daumier would begin by modeling from memory a portrait of his subject in the round; and the lithograph was but the complement of this preliminary sketch in clay, which represented the original still more faithfully. None of these portraits was ever executed from life, but invariably from memory. It must be observed that this memory was marvelous in extent and accuracy, as Baudelaire records in his 'Curiosites Esthetiques,' where, indeed, he alludes frequently to the genius who was so familiar to him and so dear. 'Daumier's distinguishing note as an artist,' he writes, 'is his certainty. His drawing is fluent and easy; it is a continuous improvisation. He has a wonderful, almost superhuman memory, from which he works as from a model. His powers of observation are such that in his work we never find a single head that is out of character with the figure beneath it.'"

When *La Caricature* was suppressed by "the laws of September curtailing the liberty of the press," Daumier directed his attention to the life and manners of the time. "Perhaps," says M. Frantz, "his talent here appears less powerful, less vigorous; but what treasures of humor, wit, and mischief henceforward issued almost daily from his hand!" In estimating him in comparison with two of his noted *confrères* in this new field, Monnier and Gavarni, the author writes:

"Henry Monnier, older by some years . . . was to a certain extent his forerunner as a depicter of contemporary manners. Was it not he, indeed, who first represented in his clever drawings the *bourgeois*, upon whom Daumier in his turn was now to seize? But while Monnier drew the *bourgeois* hardly caricatured, only occasionally overstated, Daumier, with his sublime exaggeration, elevated his scenes of middle-class life into a sort of epic. Monnier, in his concise, laborious, harmoniously finished compositions, wherein decorative arrangement is never disregarded, is more nearly akin to the Flemish artists, who were also so successful in hitting off the *bourgeoisie* of their day; Daumier, on the contrary, cared little about decorative arrangement; a thousand times greater than Monnier and his other contemporaries, he draws all his best effects from them themselves; from their gestures faithfully noted by the power of memory already brought to bear upon his poetic portraits, from their muscular and skeletal structure the huge absurdity of which at once strikes him.

"It is by this Balzac-like grandiloquence that he rises so far above Gavarni, who was doubtless more charming, more graceful, and, let us confess it, more of an artist. Gavarni, besides, was infinitely wittier; he had the knack of devising telling inscriptions for his pictures, a task which Daumier generally left to Philipon. But he had not that sense of real life which astounds us in Daumier's work, any more than he had the power of drawing, of forceful modeling, which characterizes Daumier's slightest sketch.

"In Daumier's drawings there is an element both of the transitory and of the eternal. When they fail to appeal to us in their actual side, we can at least appreciate the profound knowledge they reveal of the passions, defects, and vices of mankind. From this point of view, the swindler, the shady speculator, the rascal without a conscience are represented with all the fidelity to nature of Plautus, Rabelais, Molière, or Balzac. It is this that places Daumier's work above and beyond all that is merely a passing craze or fashion."

HAS AMERICA NO LITERARY STANDARDS?

"WE are overrun by current criticism of a swash-buckling kind, presented with a bold assumption of authority," remarks a writer in *Harper's Weekly*, who is reminded of "Mr. Arnold's feeling of frustration when he quoted a literary verdict from *The Saturday Review*, and received the reply that the Baptist *Banner* thought otherwise." Our literary criticism, he goes on to say, is the personal preference of the man in the street, or at best, the gratitude of the jaded hack-writer for the tale that required the least effort. While admitting that this country has standards in some things—in conduct, for example—he believes that, aside from purely academical circles, it has no literary standards. We read farther:

"As a nation we do not care for high standards. We are fond of thinking one thing just as good as another and one opinion as likely to be true as the next. In scholarship, as in society, we stand for liberty and equality. We are lamentably lacking in any literary tradition or standard of excellence to measure by. What passes muster as criticism is worth as little as the advertisements along the city fences.

"One critic, whose name is, at least, well known, finds fault with Mr. Hardy for pointing out that fiction is failing because it lacks philosophy. Mr. Meredith had already spoken at length upon this very obvious fact. But our critic is entirely undaunted by the opinion of the two greatest living novelists, and he points out with vim that the smaller the content and substance of a book the better it is. Another critic, carrying on the national tradition of glorifying the trite and temporary, congratulates Mrs. Deland, not upon

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doing a very nice, readable little book for girls called 'The Common Way,' but that she refrained from literary studies and serious criticism. We can not help wondering why it is so commendable to avoid studies in literature. Would this critic seriously advise Mr. Saintsbury to relinquish the history of criticism, supposing Mr. Saintsbury turned to him for counsels of perfection, and to bend his energies to heart-to-heart talks with girls upon courtship? Mr. Saintsbury could bring a broad and extended knowledge of many literatures to bear upon the theme. . . . . .

"All this futile and careless making the 'worse appear the better reason' is the result of our national disregard of standards of excellence. Renan pointed out our danger to us long ago. 'The countries,' he writes, 'which, like the United States, have created a considerable popular instruction without any serious higher instruction will long have to expiate the fault by their intellectual mediocrity, their vulgarity of manners, and their lack of general intelligence.' This was written more than a quarter of a century ago, but it describes us to-day. It is this carelessness of any higher training for a calling which has turned our literary criticism into a rebuke and a scorning. We are as careless of the truth and value of our verdicts as we are of the truth and fairness in an advertisement of a quack medicine.

"There is an element of unfairness, aye, of unscrupulousness, in this paid practise of lowering standards, however lightly it be done. It is certainly justifiable to speak a kindly word of advertisement for the common current of mediocre production, but it is another thing to try to emphasize it by pulling down to the same level what is of real and actual value as literature.

"To do this tends to increase flippancy and to degrade scholarship."

THE LITERARY VALUE OF SINCERITY.

MR. NORMAN HAPGOOD tells how, returning some two years ago from Europe, he resumed the profession of journalism with reluctance, believing it to be a field in which there was a necessary conflict between popularity and sincerity. But "a year and a half has convinced me," he now writes (in *Collier's Weekly*), "that the more thoroughly one expresses his thoughts, his feelings, his ideals, even his doubts, the better the public will be pleased."

Mr. Arthur Stringer, writing in *Book News* (January), expresses as much belief in the value of sincerity in the writing of fiction as does Mr. Hapgood in its journalistic value. To-day, Mr. Stringer admits, when there is so much whittling to make the round peg of art fit the square hole of commercialism, it is something of a paradox to urge that nothing is so practical as the ideal. "Never in the dusty household of letters has the divorce of intellectual conscience from popular success seemed more complete." To be sincere, he adds, is strangely original, and "to be original is to rule." We quote in part his summing up of the present literary conditions in this country:

"It is even questioned, now and then, if our national expression will ever be a verbal one—as tho all our kenneled moods and aspirations could ever be content to howl at the world in East River bridges and skyscrapers! . . . . . .

"The 'democratization' of learning, the narcotic requirements of our more febrile urban existence, the anesthetic demands of life ravaged and torn and disfigured by relentless industrialism, the recent emancipation and the present mental unrest of our only aristocracy of leisure, which is one of women, tending more and more to make the kingdom of culture a veritable gynecocracy, the eviscerating influence of organized science on wonder and faith—all these, combined with an equally cogent factor in the modern commercialized and highly complex methods for the manufacture and distribution of devious literary wares, have tended to make the world's call on the creative artist not only an impatient one, but also a perverted one. . . . He must please, or he must perish. If he is to be popular and a money-maker, he must not take aim at special little coteries, but must blaze diffusively and indiscriminately at the huddled flock of the general reader. He must administer to our erotomania; he must be decorously genial and engaging; he must adroitly skirt all the deeper and darker issues of life; he must be forever limpid and lucid, lest in our fatigue we flee from him; he must be fine and brave and intrepid, lest in our hesitations and despairs we learn to hate him; and above all he must be brief and bold and to the point, or, overbusy as we are, we will have none of his frills of style and his furbelows of grace!

"Such is the fashion of the day—if unstable, like all fashions, still grimly ineluctable. Through it all, through the flashing braveries, and the fine optimisms, and the genial evasions, the popular author has his day, or his month, or his year at most, after which he and his book fall away, the ebb-tide in his royalties begins, and he is left to lament that his literary world has none of that audacious yet patient foresight which so characterizes the commercial world of his fellows. He knows that the eternal humanities await there, just beyond the pale of his possible activities; he knows that the profounder and vaster currents of experience and of consciousness sweep back and forth about him, fretting for their interpreter, that terror and pity and wonder, that gigantic hates and loves and wars, shrink away inarticulate, alien to his respectable, four-sided bourgeois self-satisfaction. So he strangles artistic conscience on a rope of tinseled fripperies. And since it is demanded of him, he repeats the familiar and well-tested note and continues to paint life as a brocaded wall paper, chattering mincingly of the outside world, as tho it were a recently renovated boudoir. . . . . .

"He now lies in the hollow of the middleman's hand; he is a cog on a new wheel of industry. He has no time and no chance for heroics. He is an industrious, sadly overworked, fastidious, adaptive, resourceful, and very obliging individual, with a natural enough passion for prosperity, and a human enough desire for well-being, and a modern enough dread of penury, claiming his royalties and his due recognition, yet ever and anon protesting plaintively against the conditions under which he must labor."

Yet in spite of these conditions, urges Mr. Stringer, success waits upon the author who will dare to be sincere, as it waited upon Cervantes and Goethe and Wordsworth and Tolstoy, "all of whom found in their day that sincerity had both its mediate and its immediate market value." He continues:

"For, after all, nothing succeeds like this same sincerity. In it lies the only ultimate escape from that stupendous and pathetic waste of energy and effort, where the seas of the commonplace beat on the shores of the unsatisfied. So wistfully do we look back to the giants of old, so pensively do we await the apostle of the newer order which is to show us a literature once more devoted and disinterested, that everything unique, bizarre, outlandish, unrestrained, now that even criticism is no longer constructive, is given a too attentive ear; and the waste goes on, a mockery to our much-vaunted conservation of energy and latter-day husbanding of economic forces. The fashions change, and with them the bewildered author. Yet the very tides of caprice which bear him up must in time carry him down. Infected with the editorial obsession of the hour, he studies his life through the glass of a preconceived idea, and scatters his ink—and one touch of history makes the whole book rot. One shift of circumstance, and the archaic and dreamy Ireland of Yeats is the Ireland of Wyndham and Plunkett. One move of destiny and Kipling's imperial mistress of the world is creeping back to her island home, shaken and shamed, with the veldt-dust on her purple. One sigh of actuality and the pink-bubbled Japan of a Pierre Loti bursts on the air, with an unlooked-for roar of good gunpowder.

"But still the popular author continues to hitch his wagon to the star of the moment, penuriously profiting thereby, surrendering a conviction or two, day by day, timorously creeping from the elemental tissues of life to the empty embroideries of life, becoming more and more subservient to those sordid tendencies which threaten ultimately to commercialize and degrade his calling as completely as the drama of his country has been commercialized and degraded."

A REVIEWER in the London *Outlook* claims that it might be maintained with more than a slight show of reason that Mr. Swinburne's capital defect as a poet is due to a limited sense of humor. To quote further: "He is not greatly sensitive to humor, on the whole, nor a humorist at all. Therefore he lacks proportion, in his enthusiasms, in his vocabulary, in the length of his poems, the multitude and occasional monotony of his stanzas, the diffuseness of his thought, which reveals itself at times in verbosity, and, above all, in his preoccupation with merely mechanical difficulties."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

TO PRESERVE VEGETABLES BY DRYING.

A NEW extension of the "evaporating" process to the preparation of all green vegetables is described in *The Household* by H. Annette Poole, who asserts that it bids fair to revolutionize the trade in "green stuff" and perhaps in other food substances, since it may be applied even to eggs, meat, and fish. She says:

"They are treated with hot air in such a way that they become perfectly dry and yet are entirely uncooked, while color, flavor, and nutriment are preserved. While the product is called sterilized food, sterilization was not the primary thought of the inventor. This problem was to treat foods, vegetables especially, so that they would furnish varied and healthful rations for troops sent to tropical climates, or for armies of laborers engaged in such enterprises as the digging of the Panama Canal. The primary object was to prepare vegetables so that they could be used in conjunction with meats treated in the same manner, to produce palatable and healthful soups and stews.

"The inventor appears to have done more, for while household use was not contemplated, there are indications that housekeepers will find the new products available.

"As nothing but water is taken out, nothing else is required for the process of restoration. No chemicals of any sort are added, no sugar is evolved as by some methods of evaporation and none already present is eliminated. There is no temptation to add artificial coloring, as the restored vegetable or fruit has its original color.

"The contents of the cartons present an inviting appearance. Potatoes look like rice. They have parted with their eighty per cent. of water; when treated with water they become vastly greater in bulk and are speedily ready to be served as mashed potatoes. Spinach loses ninety per cent. of its weight and is quickly restored to its original color. String beans of the green varieties grow somewhat darker, resembling pieces of green cord about an inch and a half long. Brussels sprouts become pretty, crinkly green balls; cabbage resembles thin pieces of creamy white paper, weighing eight per cent. of its original weight. Hubbard squash is in attractive-looking, translucent golden slices. It has been reduced ninety per cent. in weight and yet has parted with nothing but water. . . . . .

"Rhubarb weighs four and one-half per cent. as much as originally and becomes of paper thinness, swelling to its original proportions when dropped into water. Parsley looks like a large grained variety of green tea; it has lost its ninety-three per cent. of water. Leeks are in attractive green and white slices. Tomatoes are treated whole and can be used in any way in which fresh tomatoes are available. Cauliflower is in good-sized, creamy pieces. All the vegetables are treated with equal success.

"Eggs are perfectly preserved, and while, of course, they can not be served boiled, they are available not only for cooking purposes, but furnish material for a 'scramble' in which the freshness of the egg is assured. Creamed beef is in round granules about as coarse as when chopped for hash, and can be used for that or for stews. Fish is perfectly preserved, the fact that it is in pieces not being a disadvantage for use in military rations, where it would be most likely to be employed. As the experiments have progressed it has been found practicable to deal with larger masses than at first, until at present beefsteaks can be successfully treated.

"Apples, pears, bananas, and even the orange have been dried and restored in the same manner as vegetables. Peaches thus treated return to their original color and furnish excellent material for a dish of peaches and cream. Cranberries are treated whole.

"The keeping properties of vegetables and fruits thus prepared seem indefinite. They require simply to be kept in a dry place. The receptacles are round, pasteboard cartons six and one-half inches high and three inches in diameter.

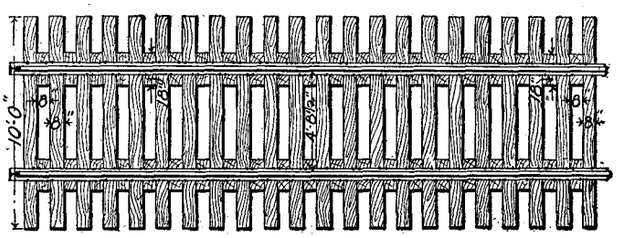
"The expense, it is believed, will be no greater than that of canned goods. A great saving is made in weight, which will result in a corresponding saving in freight rates and storage space. Roughly estimated, a case containing twenty-four cans of spinach weighs about sixty-three pounds, divided thus: spinach thirty-two and one-quarter pounds, water seventeen and three-quarter pounds, cans eight pounds, and case about five pounds. The case of sterilized spinach, which contains the equivalent of the twenty-four cans, weighs about five pounds, of which two pounds are spinach and the rest cartons and case. The saving of space in provisioning steamships will be great. It is customary to take sufficient supplies for the outward and return voyage, buying on each side those things which can be purchased there of the preferable quality, ice-cream, for instance, being all bought on this side of the Atlantic.

"Potatoes and onions, which are probably the two most essential vegetables, can not be carried [now] to the Philippines, as they spoil immediately. The army and navy will welcome the new idea if it proves a success. Much more food can be carried on the dog-trains (which sometimes have to become man-trains) of Alaska, where every ounce of weight becomes a torture, but the want of it means death. To the ranchman or the prairie farmer's wife, much added comfort will be possible. The advantage to the ordinary household, and especially to the vast numbers of families housed in city flats, will be numerous. The vegetable cellar is already a thing of the past and it seems probable that the unsanitary garbage-pail will follow it. The stripping off of all unsalable portions is done at the factory. The carton contains nothing but available food. The housewife, in late winter, will not need to sigh over the fact that there is only a very limited array of vegetables in market and those of poor quality, while the imported and hothouse products are far beyond the limits of her purse."

MORE ABOUT CREEPING RAILS.

IN a recent issue we quoted, in this department, from an editorial in *The Railway Age*, entitled "Creeping Rails and Continuous Track." The information contained therein has aroused some discussion, and two forms of arrangement have been offered to *The Age*, both of which are said to be perfectly successful, to prove that even bad cases of creeping rails are not incurable by simple means. We quote from the same paper in its issue of December 30, in which it says of these two devices:

"The first of these has no particular name, but is an arrangement, illustrated herewith, in use at a drawbridge on the Chicago



SUGGESTION FOR PREVENTING CREEPING OF RAILS ON BRIDGES.
Courtesy of *The Railway Age* (Chicago).

& Western Indiana Railroad, where great trouble has been experienced and a considerable rail movement took place at a most awkward spot. It consists merely in bending three rails, so that when placed diagonally against the track rails the ends shall be parallel thereto. These rails, at each end, are then fastened to the track rails by means of three 1-inch brack-bolts, and frog-fillers of the proper length are placed between the diagonal rails and the track rails to provide a flangeway. The effect of this plan is evident, since the tendency is to pull against the direction of creeping and the results have justified the anticipations, since no creeping has been noticed since the device was put in. It is quite evident here, in order to obviate the necessity for drilling holes in the webs of the track rails, that the joints in the track may be made to coincide with the ends of the diagonal rail, and this method also recommends itself from the equally evident fact that these diagonal rails may be put in as often as is desired if the creeping tendency extends over a long space.

"The second method mentioned above, altho a patented device, is very simple, and the illustrations are self-explanatory. One of the great difficulties associated with almost all means for preventing the creeping of track involves some drilling or punching of the rails, and in the simple clip illustrated here this objection is done away with. From this construction it will be seen that any tendency of the rail to move through the clip merely tends to tighten the grip of the base-plate against the bottom of the rail,

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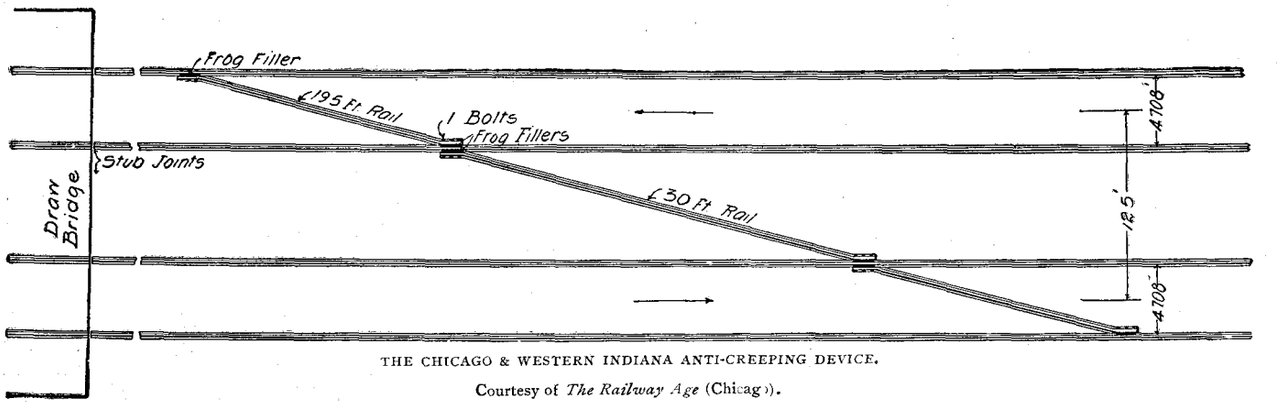

THE CHICAGO & WESTERN INDIANA ANTI-CREEPING DEVICE.

Courtesy of *The Railway Age* (Chicag)).

and since no injury is done to the rails, these may be placed, if the trouble is a serious one, so that a bearing is secured against every crosstie for a considerable length of track.

"Under our present construction there is nothing that can be done to destroy the tendency of rails to creep, but there are tricks in all trades, and by careful consideration of the circumstances there scarcely is a case which will be found unsusceptible of great improvement. In particular, the creeping is frequently noticed on bridges or long trestles, where it may amount to several inches a week. It is a curious fact, which will be confirmed by most maintenance of way engineers whose memory extends back to that time, that the old stringer supports for the rails on Howe truss bridges seldom caused much trouble in the matter of creeping rails, altho they were thoroughly undesirable in other ways. Taking a hint from this fact, it was found that by spacing the crossties on a bridge at distances apart, as in the accompanying illustration, exactly equal to the width of the crosstie, and then filling these spaces with blocks to which the rails were spiked, even very bad cases of creeping were cured."

The statement in the original editorial that rails always creep in the direction of traffic is denied by a correspondent who writes to THE DIGEST over the signature "An Ex-Roadmaster." He says:

"My experience as an old roadmaster, and for *thirty-seven* years in similar line of work, is that rails creep . . . on one side in one direction opposite from the heavy pull of the engines passing while the other side will stand still.

"I also know that single track, with stone-ballasted oak ties, thirty-foot rails thoroughly spiked in slots of angle bars and with proper expansion, will not creep.

"I would like to have some learned engineer advise why one side creeps and the other side lies quiet, on an east-and-west lying road, and why south-side rails will creep to the east."

Natural Circle of Mushrooms.—A colony of about eighty mushrooms, growing in a circle about twenty-four feet in diameter, is shown in a photograph sent by Arthur Inkersley to *The American Inventor*. Says the writer:

"The circle is not so complete as it was originally, a few of the mushrooms having been trampled down by cattle. The photograph was made about four miles from Wilmington College, in Western Ohio, by Prof. F. S. Lamar, of the college faculty. There were several other circles of mushrooms in the same region, some of them larger, but not so well preserved as the one in the picture. Some of the mushrooms had a diameter of ten inches. Professor Lamar explains the growth in a circle thus: 'Mushrooms are nourished by organic matter and quickly exhaust the soil wherein they grow. The spores that fall within the exhausted area perish. In a spot where one mushroom grows in one year a group may grow in the next, the soil becoming exhausted within this area. Next year, if the conditions are favorable, a circle of mushrooms is produced; and year after year the circle will increase in diameter. It is not often, however, that so perfect a circle as the one shown in the photograph is found.'"

PHENOMENAL MUSHROOM GROWTH.

Courtesy of *The American Inventor* (New York).

INFLUENCE OF DIRECTION ON THE HUMAN ORGANISM.

THE idea that the direction in which one lies, stands, or faces may affect in some unknown way his feelings or activity is more or less common. M. Charles Féré, a French biologist, believes that he has grounds for holding that this idea is well founded. M. Féré reports that he knows a number of persons who assert that they sleep better when they are lying north and south; also that Mme. Jaell, a pianist, plays with greater facility when her instrument faces west. Noting these and other similar assertions, and remembering also the numerous westerly migrations of the human race, the development of great cities on an east-and-west line, and the tendency of trees to grow in the same directions, he has recently attempted to see whether orientation has any real influence on activity. To ascertain this he employed the ergograph, a device that registers the amount of work done by pulling against a spring, using the instrument while facing each of the eight principal points of the compass. The results, which he communicated last autumn to the Paris Société de Biologie, are thus summarized in the *Revue Scientifique*, which criticizes them somewhat unfavorably:

"The work done by the right middle finger had the following values in different directions: South, 43.11; southeast, 39.15; east, 68.82; northeast, 36.82; north, 43.83; northwest, 33.96; west, 75.82; southwest, 45.42 [the results with the left middle finger were similar].

"Thus it is the west and east that constitute the directions most favorable to activity. It is sufficient to turn the head in the proper direction to cause the influence of that direction to manifest itself.

"Here is a very interesting, not to say important, assertion. But in fact ergograph records taken by different persons, or even by the same person, in different directions are not in any way comparable. Otherwise it would be necessary, from the industrial point of view, for workmen to place themselves in the east-and-west position, in their workshops, in order to obtain a maximum production."

The writer in the *Revue Scientifique* goes on to criticize the experiments as follows:

"I should have serious scruples against advising any important constructive changes along this line, for

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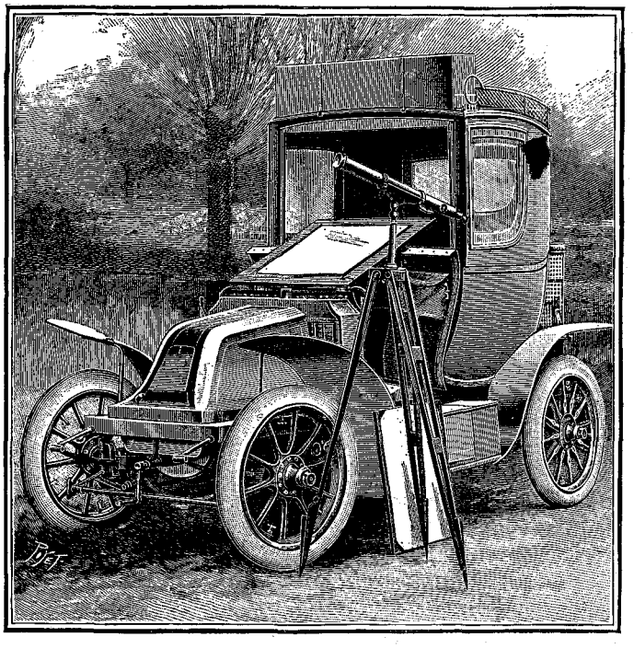
I can not help finding the foundation a little weak. Thirty ergograph records in each direction are very few, tho they may be quite conclusive. That one person only was submitted to the experiment diminishes the value of the results, which after all only are true of this person. A theory can not be found on one case, and it has often been said, tho frequently forgotten, that science has to do only with general statements. And, further, it must be confessed that the subject in this case was singularly bad, in my opinion at least, for it was the author himself—the author who had been thinking about the people who slept best in the meridian, the musical execution of Mme. Jael [and the other similar cases]. . . . Now when the ergograph is employed to verify a hypothesis we should use a subject who knows nothing about what we are trying to ascertain.

"A subject endowed with M. Féré's intelligence is by that very fact a dangerous subject. In working with the ergograph in such a manner that the will-power may intervene with greater or less regularity, one is perfectly capable of unconsciously vitiating the results.

"So we must be prudent and wait. The idea is very interesting and certainly may be true, but it calls for and deserves confirmation. It is to be hoped that M. Féré, who is an untiring worker, instead of dispersing his activity in trying to establish a very great number of results that are always insufficiently supported to be regarded as proved, and which are often neglected, may take up, on the contrary, some one fact and establish it by a complete and systematic experimental demonstration."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE USE OF AUTOMOBILES IN ASTRONOMY.

THE above title reads a little like a line from "Alice in Wonderland," but it is perfectly serious. We are told by M. Émile Touchet, adjunct secretary of the Astronomical Society of France, who writes in *La Nature* (Paris, December 17) that automobiles have been lately used by French astronomers to transport observers and material to some point where it is desired to take observations during a limited time, as in the observation of shooting-stars. In order to calculate the height of these meteors and the length of their paths, they must be observed from at least two points



AUTOMOBILE OBSERVATORY WITH ACCESSORIES FOR STUDYING METEORS.

simultaneously. The motor-car thus used as a temporary observatory is fitted up specially for the purpose. M. Touchet writes:

"It is easy to understand the difficulties encountered in the practical organization of a system of stations for the study of shooting-stars, having at once the proper conditions of distance, orientation, and comfort, especially as very often the observers, the 'volunteers of science,' as M. Radau very happily terms them, have occupations that require them to be absent daily.

"It may be seen thus why, in view of all these contradictory requirements, the plan was formed of using, for the organization of temporary stations, automobiles in which could be quickly transported to the proper localities observers furnished with the necessary apparatus."

This plan was adopted, we are told, in the neighborhood of Paris in 1903, when the November shower of meteors took place in exceptionally fine weather. Observers from the Chevreuse observatory were sent by automobile to Authon-la-Plaine, about 15 miles distant. Eighty-five meteors were observed at the two stations, of which twenty-two coincided and furnished the basis of calculations of height. From these it appeared that the meteors appeared at a mean height of 104 kilometers [64 miles] and disappeared at 76 kilometers [47 miles], the average length of path being 35 kilometers [22 miles]. M. Touchet says:

A SELF-PROPELLED STEAM FIRE ENGINE, BUILT IN LONDON.
Courtesy of *Cassier's Magazine*.

"The observations brought to light a curious fact, which does not accord at all with the generally received idea that observations should be made during a very brief time and after a complete rest of several hours. Notwithstanding a fatiguing day and four hours of uninterrupted observation each night, the paths recorded at each station toward the end of the night showed more precision than at the beginning; they were also more concordant on the second day than on the first. It thus seems that there was a sort of progressive acquisition of skill, and that the quality of the observations became better with time. The illustration shows the automobile observatory with its accessories; a glazed disk lighted from beneath, on which to place the charts, a telescope of slight magnifying power to study the meteor-paths, etc. . . . . .

"Shooting-stars have been observed from balloons, and we know that the results obtained by this method have not been very satisfactory, which is not astonishing when we take into consideration the mobility of the aerial station and the impossibility of determining its exact location at every instant. We believe that automobiles, on the contrary, are destined to render great service in the study of meteors, whenever it is necessary to establish flying-stations or to cover the vicinity of a central observatory."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Wanted: an Up-to-date Fire-engine.—The horse-drawn fire-engine is pronounced an anachronism by *Cassier's Magazine*, which declares that it should be classed with the horse-car as a "back number." Says the editor:

"One of the absurdities of twentieth-century engineering is the horse-drawn steam fire-engine in large city service. Self-propulsion

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for such engines has been talked of for the past twenty years, but the sum-total of all that has been accomplished during that time toward dispensing with animal traction has amounted to relatively little—a fact particularly noticeable in America, the generally accredited home of advanced ideas. Indeed, it appears to have been left to conservative British engineers to blaze the way, so to speak, in this field, and the result is that steam-motor fire-engines; petrol, or what in America would be called gasoline, motor fire-engines; and even electrically operated fire-pump equipments, are currently advertised specialties of British make which ought to be worthy object-lessons to American municipalities and fire-engine builders. At least half a dozen British towns, if not more, have motor-driven fire-engines, either steam or petrol, while Cape Town, in South Africa, and Valparaiso, in Chile, and even Mauritius, are equipped with petrol motor hose-carts and tenders, if not pumps. The petrol motor fire-engine at present has probably the most immediately promising opportunities; but it is not at all unlikely that in the near future also there will be electric taps along city streets, exactly as there are now fire-hydrants, from which electric fire-pumps will be able to take current, the propelling power from the outfit being derived from electric storage-batteries, which in turn may be recharged from the same taps. But whatever the power system, animal traction for fire-engines should not be permitted to survive much longer; it should have disappeared with the horse-car on city streets."

SPONTANEOUS RECURRENCE OF THOUGHT.

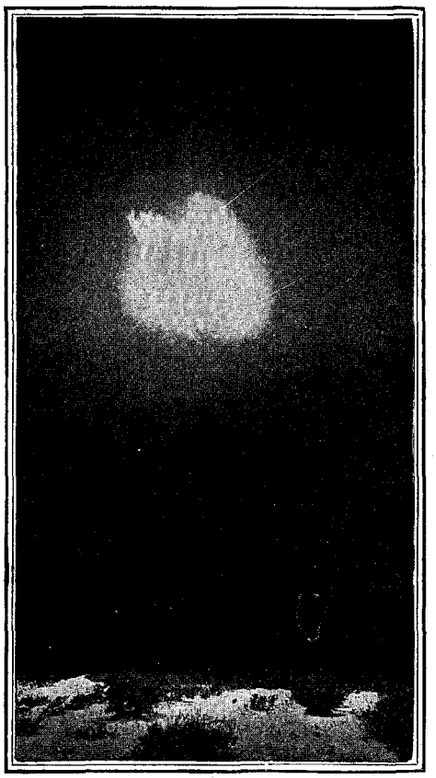
POSSIBLY some events that have been looked upon as dependent on occult agencies, or as explicable only on some such hypothesis as that of thought-transference, may be due to simple periodicity in the operations of the brain—the fact that an image once presented to consciousness tends to recur, without voluntary effort, at the end of a specified period. This theory has recently been put forth by Dr. Herman Swoboda, of Vienna, who has been studying some interesting data bearing on the cause and significance of dreams. Says *Public Opinion*, in a translation of an article from the Hamburger *Nachrichten:*

"This scientist believes that impressions and events are again brought into the field of consciousness after certain specified intervals, in the case of men after twenty-three days and in the case of women after twenty-eight days. Thoughts and recollections, on the other hand, have a periodicity which is apparently not explained in any way by examination of the customary train of ideas. The reproduction of impressions and recollections is so regular that Dr. Swoboda has frequently succeeded in predicting the appearance of certain dreams at specific times.

"He himself always has the well-known 'flying-dream' twenty-three days after he has been skating, and it is probable that continual use of our arms and legs in other than in a normal manner, as in dancing, skating, bicycling, etc., will, after a period of twenty-three or twenty-eight days, produce the 'flying-dream.' This form of dream is doubtless the result of the so-called muscular sense, for we possess a feeling not only of the position of our muscles, but also of the changes which these muscles undergo in movement.

"However, the most remarkable part of Dr. Swoboda's work is its bearing on premonitions and the key it gives to the explanation of a large mass of this phenomena. Again, we will resort to the cases mentioned by the author, which will indicate his meaning clearly and briefly. Dr. Swoboda tells of a case of a physician who dreams that he is called upon to see a sick child. The third of January the physician made a visit to the child under discussion, and the night of the 27th and 28th of March he had his dream. During his visit of the 3d of January he had received his impressions, which after the triple lapse of the period of twenty-eight days were again presented in the dream. At the same time the physician had his dream the mother of the child had a dream which represented the former visit of the physician, in the case of the physician the dream creating a premonition that he would be called to see the child, while with the mother there was suggested the advisability of calling in the physician.

"A much more remarkable case, however, is that of a written correspondence carried on by Swoboda with a person at a distance. One day Swoboda's correspondent declared that he had foreseen in a dream the arrival of Swoboda's letter, and upon investigation it developed that the letters were written exactly twenty-three and forty-six days apart. From the time of starting the correspondence the time for the two writers was the same, a fact which indicates that the spontaneous recollection would lead the one who owed a letter to write the same, and the one who was to receive a letter to expect it, the next time the case being reversed. This fact will also explain why the letters written by the two men often crossed."



ELECTRIC ARC ON A TRANSMISSION LINE IN UTAH, CAUSED BY A SALT-STORM.

Courtesy of *Cassier's Magazine.*

Electric Arc due to Salt in the Air.—In Utah the air is sometimes filled with alkaline dust brought by the winds from the neighboring desert. These dust-laden winds, known as salt-storms, sometimes bring about the formation of a huge aerial electric arc between the direct and return circuits of a power-transmission line. One of these is herewith produced from an article on power transmission in *Cassier's Magazine*. Says the writer:

"It is a mistake to suppose that Utah climate is favorable [to electric transmission]. During the rainy season it is as wet as any, and the alkali dust of the so-called salt-storms is as trying as sea-coast spray. At times dense volumes of this impalpable dust from the Great Desert are accompanied by clouds or fog. In this damp, sticky state the dust completely covers to a considerable depth the under as well as the upper surfaces of insulators, as well as poles, cross-arms, and pins. Over these surfaces streamers gradually creep until, meeting at the pole, they break into an arc, like that which was photographed by Mr. C. E. Baker, the line patrolman at Mercur. . . . A quick turn of the generator rheostat at the critical instant breaks the arc, without interrupting service of induction-motors."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"IT is a matter of notoriety," writes Dr. A. H. Friedenberg, of New York to *American Medicine* (December 24), "that, as regards decency of appearance, our United States money can not compete with most foreign money. Abroad, with the exception of the fractional currency of Italy and Austria, it is a rare thing to find oneself in the possession of bank-notes that are not fresh, clean, and crisp. I am informed that in England the public is so indulged in this particular that it is the custom of the Bank of England to cancel, destroy, and reissue all notes, soiled or not, that are presented for payment."

"THE watering of wine, or adulteration, by many liquids or even solids, is infallibly told by the telephone, in the novel method of M. Maneuvrier, of Paris," says *The American Inventor*. "Two glasses, one containing the wine to be tested, and the other the same quantity of wine known to be pure, are placed on an instrument resembling a pair of scales. The telephone is in contact with both liquids, and if both are pure no sound is heard, but if one contains water the telephone sounds until a pointer is moved to such a point on a dial that the conductivity of the liquids is equalized. The number indicated on the dial is then read, when reference to a previously prepared chart shows the exact amount of water."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

BABEL-BIBEL AND KILIMANDSHARO.

THE Babel-Bibel controversy brought into prominence the claim that many of the stories and teachings of the Hebrew Scriptures are not peculiar to these, but are shared in common with other nations. The latest and most surprising addition to this claim comes from German East Africa. The details are given by Munzinger, the great African traveler and specialist, in the supplement of the Munich *Allgemeine Zeitung* (No. 275). From this source we condense as follows:

Not only Biblical science but oriental research in general has come recently into possession of a mass of new data, the result of the researches of Captain Merker, of the Colonial troops in Eastern Africa. Captain Merker has for years been studying closely the character and the traditions of the gifted Masai people, in the steppes east of the Kilimandsharo. His book has been published with the financial support of the German Colonial Society by the house of Reimer, and is an ethnological study of the highest quality. Merker has discovered that in the traditions of this people there are undoubted evidences of their close relations with the Hebrews, not directly but indirectly, by the possession of religious views and stories that are common to the Semitic peoples. It is evident that the Masai are of the Semitic race, and hence are kin and kith of the Hebrews and Arabs, being a branch of this family, which, like others, such as the Abyssinians, was forced to cross over from Arabia and settle in Africa. Merker is of the opinion that this migration took place as early as 4000 B.C. They differ from the surrounding blacks in every particular, but in nothing more than in their religion, which, in contrast with the polydemonism of all the negro tribes, is the simplest and purest monotheism. Their God is called 'Ng ai and is represented as a bodily being. The Masai are not allowed to make any image of their supreme being. They regard themselves as the chosen people of God, and believe that all other peoples are to be subject to them. After death a protecting angel, who accompanies every Masai, takes the departed soul into the land of the clouds. At the gates of this country 'Ng ai determines what the fate of the soul shall be. The good are admitted to paradise, but evil men are driven into a dreary desert.

Their myths stand in close connection with those of the book of Genesis, and are based on a story of creation, an original state of innocence, and the fall. Originally the world was a void and dry desert in which a dragon did as he pleased. Their God descended from heaven and fought the dragon and conquered him through his blood, which became water, by which the dry desert was watered and made fruitful. There where the contest had taken place Paradise was established. Then God created, merely by the Word of His command, the sun, the moon, the stars, the plants, the animals, and, last of all, the first human couple. The man He sent from heaven, but the woman, at the command of God, came forth from the earth. In Paradise, where they both lived, they were without care. 'Ng ai permitted them to eat of all of the fruit of the garden; but the fruit of a single tree they were not to touch. God frequently paid a visit to the first pair. In doing so He each time descended by a ladder and ascended the same way again. One day He did not find them at once and finally discovered them hiding amid the bushes. When questioned the man finally confessed that they were ashamed because they had eaten of the forbidden fruit, saying that the woman had been the first to do so. The latter in turn blamed the three-headed serpent. In anger 'Ng ai banished the man and woman from Paradise, and sent the morning-star to protect the garden against them.

Further the traditions of the Masai tell of a deluge that was to be an atonement for the wickedness of man, and they tell also of a set of commands that 'Ng ai declared to their forefathers from the mountains. According to them, among the commands are the following:

"There is but one God. He has sent me [an angel is represented as speaking]. You have so far called Him E'majan (the one that forgives) or E'magelam' (the Almighty); but now you shall call Him 'Ng ai. Ye shall make no image of 'Ng ai. If you follow His commandments it will be well with you; if not, He will punish you with famine and pestilence."

Merker, who demonstrates to the satisfaction of himself and Munzinger that these are really Masai traditions and can not possibly have been derived, directly or indirectly, from the Scriptures, discusses four theories that could explain these remarkable analogies. He concludes that the Masai, as Semitics, represent a tradition in common with the Babylonians, the Arabs, and the Hebrews, and that their faith and these myths go back to hoary antiquity, where the Semitics were all as yet one people with one common creed. Masai have distinct recollections of a people called Amoroi and one called El-eberel, the former being identified by Merker with the Amorites and the latter with the Hebrews. Munzinger remarks that this discovery adds further evidence to the claims of those who have found remnants of the Phenician people, the neighbors of the Hebrews, all along the east coast of Africa, and who there locate the Ophir of the Bible.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE "SELF-ASSERTION" OF JESUS.

MR. D. S. CAIRNS, the author of a lengthy and closely reasoned paper running through two successive numbers of *The Contemporary Review* (London), affirms his conviction that "the interpretation of the personality of Jesus is the storm-center of the theological controversy of the present day, as it was of the first Christian centuries"; and he thinks that the vital point at issue, in the discussion of this momentous question, lies between those who hold to the "humanitarian" and those who hold to the "transcendent" theory of the life of Christ. Stated briefly, the humanitarian view "teaches that Christ is simply the summit spirit of humanity, the highest interpreter of the great unchanging, spiritual environment of the soul." But how is it possible, asks Mr. Cairns, to reconcile this view with Christ's repeated assertions of his Messianic mission? He proceeds:

"The question now immediately before us is this: Does the theory afford an adequate explanation of the primitive Christian consciousness, or of the self-consciousness of Christ, as we may reach them by fair use of the epistles and the gospels?

"It is, clearly, to a great extent out of harmony with the everyday Christian life and thought of the churches as we know them. It is true that humanitarianism, in its theistic form, has much in common with such teaching and life. It shares with them their belief in the Fatherhood of God, the brotherhood of man, the law of self-sacrifice for the common good, and the immortality of the soul. But there is one element, at least, in the traditional teaching which it is unable to assimilate, and that is what it believes to be an exaggerated estimate of the personality of Jesus. In his famous 'Address to Divinity Students,' in the year 1838, Emerson gave striking expression to this revolt. 'In this point of view,' he says, referring to the divine nature of the human soul, 'we become very sensible of the first defect of historical Christianity. Historical Christianity has fallen into the error that corrupts all attempts to communicate religion. As it appears to us, and as it has appeared for ages, it is not the doctrine of the soul, but an exaggeration of the personal, the positive, the ritual. It has dwelt, it dwells with noxious exaggeration about the person of Jesus. . . .'

"To Dr. Martineau, in England, belongs the credit of having first discerned the critical importance of this question; and in his book on 'The Seat of Authority in Religion' we find, with all its historical shortcomings, the most thoroughgoing endeavor to deliver humanitarianism from its dilemma. His solution is simple and drastic. He fully admits that the apostles accord to Christ a place incompatible with the humanitarian solution, and would, I suppose, have no quarrel with the statement that they 'dwell with noxious exaggeration about the person of Jesus.' But he accounts for all this by regarding it as a Jewish survival. Just as the earlier Brahmanism lived on beneath the surface in primitive Buddhism, and worked itself to the surface in the apotheosis of the Buddha, so, I suppose, he would picture to himself the survival of messianic and apocalyptic ideas in the epistles. . . . The facts groan and cry out under such treatment. We feel that by such critical methods almost anything could be proved. . . . . .

"If Martineau's way out of the dilemma is impossible for us, is that of F. W. Newman in any way more possible? That writer

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says frankly that we must recognize that Jesus had an overweening estimate of himself, and that when that was touched, he was irritable and hard. Can that view be equated with what we otherwise know of the character and teaching of Jesus? . . . Every student of comparative ethics knows the peculiar emphasis which Christian morality lays upon the self-suppressing virtues. A new virtue appears in the classical heathen world with the new religion—the virtue of humility. This quality of patience, gentleness, self-repression, lowliness, true magnanimity, is essential to the Christian type, and of it the apostolical writers habitually adduce Jesus as the great example. The case for it is indeed stated by Jesus himself with a paradoxical vividness which causes the greatest difficulty to many minds, because it seems to them unpractical and overdriven. Now this is surely not the type of ethical teaching which could ever come from a character of the kind which Mr. Newman describes. There must be something radically wrong with a construction which leads to such results as these. What is it, then, which is wrong? What is the initial error which leads to the critical violences of Martineau and the moral contradictions of his friend? It is the postulate with which they both start; it is the fundamental theory of humanitarianism, the theory which assumes that Jesus can be explained by the same principles as explain Zoroaster or Gautama or Mohammed; that, like them, he is simply a great interpreter, a revealer of new truths about the unchanging spiritual environment of the soul."

If the humanitarian view be the true one, argues Mr. Cairns, if Jesus be simply a man, then "authority of the kind which he asserted would indeed be spiritual tyranny, a tyranny traceable to his overweening estimate of himself." But the transcendent theory starts from different premises:

"It holds that the personality of Jesus was absolutely unique, and, therefore, that the analogy between him and the founders of other religions, while valid and illuminating up to a certain point, is inadequate. The founding of the Kingdom of God, to those who hold this view, is not simply a historical development, but a great cosmic event, which finds a partial analogy in the first appearing of organic life in the physical realm, or the emergence of self-conscious human life in the animal world. The Apostle Paul, indeed, goes farther and compares it to a new creation. On this view the personality of Jesus is essentially that of the mediator of the divine life. Let us, for the moment, and for the argument, suppose that his personality is of this unique kind. Let us suppose that faith in him, acceptance of his authority, the whole personal element of love, trust, reverence, obedience, really initiated his disciples into a higher and nobler life of communion with God, a life which at every point was maintained, and increased *pari passu* with the maintenance and enrichment of the personal relation with himself; let us suppose that the spiritual universe was actually so ordered by God; would it not then be his bounden duty, his divine vocation, to make this momentous spiritual fact plain and clear to men? If so, how could he better do it than by following just such a course of action as the gospels represent him to have followed? On such a view the paradox between his self-assertion and his humility would disappear. He might with perfect consistency say, 'All things are delivered unto me of my Father,' and, in the same breath, 'I am meek and lowly in heart.' On the view thus provisionally suggested we can illustrate the solution of the paradox from human life. Take the case of a monarch, who by the historic traditions and the institutional structure of a nation represents its national life, or a President, who by common consent is the representative of a great commonwealth. Such a man may in spirit be humble and self-forgetful, but none the less under the sense of historic vocation he may assert and maintain his rightful place and refuse to tolerate any usurping and presumptuous rivalry, which would disable him from doing the work with which the nation has entrusted him, or wrong the honor of the people through its representative head. Yet, St. Louis on his throne, or Lincoln in his Cabinet, may be in essential spirit a humbler man than the ragged beggar at his gates. The self-assertion of the ruler may spring from natural arrogance, but it may also spring from self-denying love for his people, and a clear perception that its welfare depends on the maintenance of social order, an order to which his vocation is necessary and vital. Self-assertion in itself is not a vice. It may be a heroic virtue. Everything depends upon its motive, and whether or no there is reality behind it. The explanation which the theory of transcendence gives of the self-assertion of Jesus is that there was reality behind it, and that Jesus followed the course which he did follow because it was his divine vocation, the only way in which he could adequately reveal his Father's will and redeem the souls of men. It is here, I believe, that the only adequate solution of the problem is to be found. It is only if we grant the unique and peculiar personality and relations to God and man of Jesus Christ that we can understand the picture given by the gospel records and harmonize their apparent contradictions."

THE FATALISM OF MODERN SCIENCE.

SOME noteworthy passages in the autobiography of Moncure D. Conway point to his belief in the failure of science, after having weakened the faith in supernaturalism, to furnish a sufficient ethical guide. He records the reflection made in his diary in 1903 that "it has become necessary entirely to revise the bearings of science on ethics." He quotes his friend, Goldwin Smith, as foreseeing "fatal results to the next generation unless science can construct something to take the place of the failing religious conscience." Herbert Spencer, he declares, saw the fatality as already arrived; and he admits that "apprehensions of this kind have long beset rationalistic preachers and publicists, of whom some have been swept away by the floods of jingoism and militantism."

Surveys of the changed conditions from 1882 to the present lead to these conclusions. In 1882 Darwin and Emerson died; and Dr. Conway remarks: "It was a notable circumstance that on the death of these two men, who have done away with supernaturalism, no voice of *odium theologicum* broke the homage of England and America." From the Continent, however, came one dissentient voice:

"Amid the universal homage to Darwin, one adverse sentiment is widely noted and rebuked. *L'Univers*, the Roman Catholic organ in Paris, said: 'When hypotheses tend to nothing less than the destruction of faith, the shutting out of God from the heart of man, and the diffusion of the filthy leprosy of materialism, the *savant* who invents and propagates them is either a criminal or a fool. *Voilà ce que nous avons à dire du Darwin des singes.*'"

The disappointed expectations wrought by the developments of the eighteen years following this event are thus recorded by Dr. Conway:

"Paris, 1900. How far away appear the years when I wrote down my impressions of the funeral of Darwin. I can not discover in history any eighteen years so marked by changes in the moral condition of the world as those that have followed that time. It now looks to me like the closing of an epoch, ominously marked by graves of the great whose ideals are interred with them.

"The Roman Catholic organ in Paris, which in 1882 was denounced for its brutal words on Darwin, has its *revanche* in 1900. On the eve of the International Peace Congress, about to be held in Paris, *L'Univers* publishes an article that falls on our midsummer like Arctic cold. The spirit of peace it declares has fled the earth because Darwinism has taken possession of it. The pleas for peace have been inspired by a faith in the divine nature and origin of men; they were all seen as children of one Father, and war was fratricide. But now that men are seen as the children of apes, what matters it whether they are slaughtered or not!

"So runs through its columns the terrible article—terrible by reason of the passionate earnestness with which it represents its day of judgment. It is small consolation to defend moral corollaries of science by saying that where the bee sucks honey the spider sucks poison. For to those filled with horror by the murderous aggressions of strong nations on the weak the proverb can only suggest that the spider is taking possession of the world. Seated here in Paris while the exposition is presenting at the close of the century a picture of the harmonious industrial nation distributed through all nations, *L'Univers* opens before me a dreary prospect of decivilization and decadence. The humanitarian spirit that breathed through the literature and art of England and America for fifty years (1832-82) is entombed in a sepulchre which few even garnish, while the mourners grown gray, who shared its spirit, are

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THE CHRISTIAN (WHITE) AND NON-CHRISTIAN WORLD, A.D. 100.
Courtesy of *The Churchman*.

helpless as the women who heard the cry of their dying leader, 'My power, my power, why hast thou forsaken me?'"

Reverting to the subject again in 1903 the author writes:

"Had the Roman Catholic writer in Paris, who said that Darwin had slain peace, followed his own doctrines to their logical result, he would have seen that they include belief in the providential character of all the evils and agonies of the world; also that Darwin and the apes are equally a part of the eternal order with the Pope and his crusaders. Yet I can not help recognizing the terrible fact under that anathema on science. The basis of democracy is the much misquoted affirmation of the Declaration of Independence—'all men are created equal.' Its strictly religious essence has been lost by the substitution of 'born' for 'created.' Republicanism, democracy, negro emancipation, were all based on belief in the fatherhood of God and brotherhood of man. The religious sanction having broken down, its place can not be taken by science until all human beings are scientific.

THE CHRISTIAN AND NON-CHRISTIAN WORLD, A.D. 1549.
Courtesy of *The Churchman*.

"No class of men in the modern world are of higher character in all the relations of life, private and public, than the men of science. The man of science lives in the presence of tremendous forces; he is trained in the knowledge of cause and effect; his hourly instruction is in laws that fail not and which no prayer nor penitence can escape; he knows that his every action to man or woman or child is taken up by forces impartial between good and evil, pain and pleasure, and carried on to unending results. Science alone understands the reality in this world of that hell and heaven which superstition has located in a future world where they have lost actuality in the minds they once controlled. . . . . .

"Were it possible that the masses of mankind could be developed out of the mass and become individual thinkers, science would surely reach them with its saving grace of self-restraint, while delivering them from the ethical fictions which obstruct the moral freedom essential to happiness."

The "fatalism" of Herbert Spencer, noted by the author and quoted at the beginning, is exhibited, coupled with views of a pessimistic nature not dissimilar to the foregoing, in two letters written to Mr. Conway apropos of the latter's proposal of "an unofficial arbitration by the most eminent jurists and publicists of all nations on every dispute that threatened peace—a court formed of unofficial men like Mommsen, Virchow, Zola, Spencer, President Eliot—whose judgment, tho it could not be enforced, would strengthen the party of peace in each country menacing another." Spencer wrote in reply:

"I sympathize in your feelings and your aims, but not in your hopes. . . . . .

"Now that the white savages of Europe are overrunning the dark savages everywhere; now that the European nations are vying with one another in political burglaries; now that we have entered upon an era of social cannibalism, in which the strong nations are devouring the weaker; now that national interests, national prestige, pluck, and so forth, are alone thought of, and equity has utterly dropped out of thought, while rectitude is scorned as 'unctuous'; it is useless to resist the wave of barbarism. There is a bad time coming, and civilized mankind will (morally) be uncivilized before civilization can again advance. . . . . .

"The universal aggressiveness and universal culture of bloodthirst will bring back military despotism, out of which, after many generations, partial freedom may again emerge."

AN OBJECT-LESSON IN THE PROGRESS OF CHRISTIANITY.

THE Rev. G. C. F. Bratenahl, of the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Alban's, Washington, D. C., has made a series of maps graphically illustrating the progress of Christianity toward its promised conquest of the world. Three of these maps we reproduce from *The Churchman* (New York), which comments upon them in part as follows:

"First of all, the world is shown as it was at the end of the first century. The Western hemisphere is, of course, in outer darkness, so is nearly all of Africa, Asia, and Europe. Christianity is practically confined to the southern shores of the Black Sea and the eastern extremity of the Mediterranean, tho it stretches along the eastern shore of the Red Sea for some little distance, finds firm lodgment in Macedonia and Thessaly, and is found in scattered communities on either shore of the Adriatic, at Rome, and sporadically elsewhere in Italy. The map also indicates the presence of Christianity in the British Islands."

The second map here shown represents the geographical status of Christianity in 1549, "a year memorable in Anglican annals because it witnessed the issue of the first Book of Common Prayer and the supersession, through act of Parliament, of the Latin missal by the English liturgy." Of this period *The Churchman* remarks:

"Spain has now become, at least nominally, wholly Christian. The entire Scandinavian peninsula is Christianized, the larger part of what we now call Russia in Europe, and most of the territory now covered by the Balkan States. There has indeed been loss. The Moslems have conquered and held what is now Greece and Turkey; they have conquered Asia Minor; but the territorial gain

THE CHRISTIAN AND NON-CHRISTIAN WORLD, A.D. 1900.
Courtesy of *The Churchman*.

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far exceeds the loss, and once more it is the virile populations that have embraced Christianity, or perhaps it would be juster to say that the populations that have embraced Christianity have shown increased and enduring progressive powers. But even after these fifteen centuries and more Christianity is still known only in a corner of the world."

The third map represents the world in 1900. Says *The Churchman:*

"How complete is the transformation when we turn from the situation in 1549 to that in 1900. Only four centuries and a half have intervened, a period less than that between the first Crusade and the Reformation, yet now, thanks to that Reformation and to the missionary spirit that it reinfused into the church, the relation of Christian to pagan is transformed. We do not have to look for light amid the darkness, but rather seek out what still remains of darkness in the flooding light. Africa alone remains still the dark continent; subtropical Asia still beckons to missionary emprise; but the whole North Temperate zone and almost the whole South Temperate zone is Christian, and if there are still blotches of black in South America, these districts are not yet Christianized only because they are sparsely inhabited and hardly habitable. Much indeed remains to be done, but it is relatively little in contrast with what has been achieved. No wonder that missionary optimism looks forward to the Christianizing of the world 'in this generation.'"

THE RELIGIOUS ASPECT OF PSYCHICAL RESEARCH.

THE phrase "psychical research" has held an alluring and tantalizing interest for the public mind ever since the organization of a society for its prosecution in 1882. As is well known, this society aims to investigate in a scientific spirit all occult manifestations that are brought to its knowledge. For some time the attitude of the churches toward the phenomena dealt with, more especially those of Spiritualism, was one of aloofness or even hostility. That the latter is still the attitude of Roman Catholicism is indicated by an article in a recent number of *The Ave Maria* (Notre Dame, Indiana), in the course of which the writer refers to the meeting-rooms of spiritists as "the very antechambers of hell." He further expresses his conviction, backed by various modern authorities in his own church, that "spiritism, where it is not imposture, is diabolism pure and simple."

That most ministers of the gospel take only lukewarm interest in a movement which possibly offers them scientific evidence of immortality, was remarked some time ago by Prof. James H. Hyslop. Mr. Gerald Birney Smith, in a recent number of *The Biblical World* (Chicago), defends this indifference on the ground that psychical research can not strengthen the cause of religion. Says Mr. Smith:

"This lukewarmness was the instinctive expression of the fundamental difference between the message of science and the message of religion. Science proceeds to put us into intellectual contact with *facts*, in order that we may form rational conclusions on the basis of these facts. Religion proceeds to put us into personal contact with *God*, in order that, having experienced His presence in our lives, we may have moral convictions as to God's eternal providence for His children. It would be quite possible for one to believe in a future life on the basis of such facts as are established by the Society for Psychical Research, and yet have no personal communion with God. Why should not an atheist assent to Mr. Meyers's conclusion [that we have scientific proof that personality survives death] if he were satisfied with the evidence?"

But the latest word on this subject to attract public attention comes from the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton (Protestant Episcopal), whose attitude is one of neither aloofness nor hostility. In an address before the American Institute for Scientific Research Dr. Newton is reported to have avowed his acceptance of spiritistic evidences of immortality, and to have expressed a belief that the real significance of psychical research is in its religious bearing. The New York *Times* reports his address in part as follows:

"The most striking feature of our present day is that one after another of the beliefs of the far past, spread wide among men, which have been supposed to be mere superstitions, have been strangely vindicating themselves before the bar of reason—at least giving ample cause to warrant a scientific investigation. . . . . .

"The Middle Ages believed that the saints were surrounded by halos. Again the scientist laughed in his sleeve—if he was courteous enough not to laugh openly. Yet Baron Reichenbach showed that certain scientists recognized a luminousness in magnets, and since the earth is now known to be a great magnet man may also be a good-sized one.

"The Middle Ages also believed that saints received the imprint of the wounds of Jesus on their hands and feet. A beautiful superstition, said our scientists. Now medical scrutiny confesses that the stigmata are facts, tho exceptional facts, to be explained naturally, of course, as every other marvel is to be explained.

"Clairvoyance was nothing but a will-o'-the-wisp, but it also is now a confessed power of certain organizations. Mollie Fancher, over in Brooklyn, has proved stronger than the incredulity of our savants. Read that charming picture of Joan of Arc by Mark Twain, and you will admit with him that this peasant girl, with her powers of clairaudience, hearing her mystic voices, is a fact which defies explanation by our knowledge up to date. . . . So one may run on through a list of strange, unaccountable, mysterious, and most unbelievable powers of man, leading up to that nightmare of the dogmatic scientist, spiritism. The belief in the existence of unseen spirits and of their power of communication with us in the flesh is one of the oldest, most widespread, and most insistent beliefs of man, and it has revived strangely in our day.

"For the first time in the history of man these powers have been scientifically investigated in our day. Already the result is that a considerable number of eminent men of science have had the courage to avow that, after allowing for illusion, fraud, and every possible hypothesis of interpretation, they have been driven up to the ultimate solution of the problem—the belief in the actual communication of the spirits of those whom we call dead with the living. . . . . .

"Religious faith is finding its true foundations in the recognition of man as a spiritual being, a being who has had dominion over nature given to him, as the child of a vaster spiritual being, the Lord of all life. The one belief absolutely essential to ethics—immortality—is coming within the ken of a scientific demonstration. This is the potency and promise of psychic research."

The New York *Sun* comments as follows:

"The late Rev. Joseph Cook once caused some disturbance in orthodox circles by lecturing on 'spiritualism with an if.' Heber Newton's conversion to the idea of a scientific or actual basis for the facts of clairvoyance, along with Dr. Funk's experiences in the case of the widow's mite, would indicate that such circles in the metropolis are being invaded by Spiritualism without any ifs about it whatsoever."

Dr. Minot J. Savage, of the Church of the Messiah (Unitarian), New York, has expressed himself in a recent interview to much the same effect; and not long ago Mr. Andrew Lang, after surveying some of the results of psychical research, wrote (in *Harper's Magazine*) as follows:

"My conclusion, then, is that I believe in human transcendental faculties which 'annihilate time and space.' Again, I think that such faculties raise a presumption that somewhat in us does not wholly die, but, retaining the consciousness of earthly experience, joins 'the choir invisible.' I am certain that the subject deserves scientific investigation, and scientific minds ought to be quite unbiased by the wish to prove that conscience survives death, and by the wish to stamp out 'superstition.'"

The Chicago *Evening Post*, after commenting on some of the above statements, remarks that "to the true man of science, the truth-seeker, there has never been a time in the history of human thought when research held so much of deep and awe-inspiring interest." We have come to believe, adds the same paper, that in "the vasty regions of knowledge" which lie beyond the tangible self, "the advance through courage and faith and honesty and industry is certain," and the rewards "more alluring than any other conceivable to the human mind."

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FOREIGN COMMENT.

KUROPATKIN'S VALLEY FORGE.

WRITERS of romantic fiction who are so fortunate as to be popular a century hence will find the raw material of some exciting chapters in the detailed studies of Kuropatkin's winter quarters which take up so much space in the *Écho de Paris*, the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg), and the London *Times*. Uni-

THE CZAR'S REVIEW.
—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

forms degenerated to rags, feet bound in pieces of skin, food that has rotted—no single feature irrelevant to a stirring historical narrative finds place. The stage-like pictures of a snowy camp by moonlight, the escape of spies, and the stern questioning of Japanese prisoners by a man muffled in a long black coat which fails to conceal from the discerning eye the noble form of the commander-in-chief himself—all these things suggest the antique lumber-room of sensational fiction, perhaps. But a distinctly novel effect is attained by the absence of the least allusion to a beautiful, mysterious young lady, speaking words of warning. That function is assumed by the military experts of European organs. Yet there is a very promising opening for a first chapter in the favorite cry of the Mikado's troops to Kuropatkin's soldiers, as reported in the *Novoye Vremya*: "Lay down your arms, you ragged men!"

The ragged men will not take that advice, we learn from the Paris *Figaro*. They number about 400,000—from 350,000 to 400,000, according to the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), claiming "sure sources of information"—and they are expecting to take the offensive in the near future. Their base is the line from Harbin to Vladivostok. The men have received high felt winter boots, and at Mukden there has lately been a distribution of 200,000 fur cloaks. It is the Japanese who suffer from the cold, adds the *Novoye Vremya*. Japanese patrols are discovered in a condition so frozen that they can not fire their rifles. Some of the men have lost their limbs from congelation. A detailed account of the condition of the Czar's forces in the *Rossky Invalid* (St. Petersburg), given by Kuropatkin himself, says: "Even in the most advanced positions they receive well-cooked food, hot bread, and flesh rations, with tea and sugar. Often in my visits I have tasted their food and found it good. . . . The army is amply supplied with food and warm clothing." The Paris *Temps* claims reliable first-hand authority for its statement that the Russian troops are kept warm in their underground camp. The pressing question of fuel is alleged to have been solved by the utilization of the Fushan mines, which "will suffice for the needs of an army of a million."

Kuropatkin's preparations for the coming campaign, according to the *Écho de Paris*, contemplate a turning of the Japanese right with "an immense force" constructing a military railway in its own rear as it advances. When the Russian forward movement begins, Kuropatkin's army will be 600,000 strong. "If required, the Russian army will be strengthened until it reaches 800,000." The Russians estimate the total Japanese effective force on the mainland at about 340,000, according to the Berlin *Lokal-Anzeiger*. But they admit that they would need about 500,000 men to make permanent headway against Oyama. They have 650,000 or nearly so at present, if the *Petit Parisien* may be relied upon, and its expert is said to be well informed. But the figures "should be received with caution," says the London *Times*, adding: "It is planned to bring up Marshal Oyama's command to 500,000 men, besides heavily reenforcing his artillery." The strategic problem, French dailies think, is "simple." Japan hopes to strengthen herself behind a long line of defense well to the north of the theater of war. The flanks of her armies will be protected by her fleets on both sides of the Liao-tung peninsula. Her command of the sea will keep open her communications with the base at home. Kuropatkin's great turning movement will, it is predicted, make short work of all this in the spring. What may be intended by the offensive movement expected by some French dailies within a week or two is not clearly indicated.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE IDEAS OF MR. WITTE.

THE confusion in London a century ago when it was announced that the price of porter would be raised to sixpence the pot would seem harmony, if an inference may be drawn from the European press, beside the discord occasioned in St. Petersburg's grand ducal circles by the renascence of Mr. Witte. The obscuration of that statesman, when he quitted the Ministry of Finance in something like disgrace months ago, was supposed by the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) to be definitive. The weights of grand ducal displeasure had been tied to the political corpse of Mr. Witte, all that was left of him being dropped over the side of the ship of state. Now, however, he makes undeniable signs of animation on the surface of the Czar's sea of troubles. Indeed, if our judgment is to be swayed by that of the Paris *Temps*, a daily which has means of knowing the truth, we shall mix our metaphors again and descry the genius of Mr. Witte emerging from eclipse in a meridian splendor that may shed glory upon the reign of Nicholas II.:

SERGIUS WITTE

He is the one man, according to the London *Outlook*, who can find a solution for the Russian crisis.

"A profound knowledge of economic problems, a long experience with Russian questions, a clear mind, defined views, a firm will, had assured to Mr. Witte great influence over the actions of his sovereign. Because he was the author of the financial reforms, the creator of Russian industry, he enjoyed,

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speaking generally, brilliant prestige. Because he had a system, precise intentions, definite plans, he had assumed a powerful ascendancy over Nicholas II., a sensitive and timid autocrat, undecided in his views, hesitating in his acts, but profoundly devoted to the welfare of his subjects.

"Nevertheless, Mr. Witte saw his star pale. A star of more rubescent gleam, of more persistency, had risen. . . . Mr. Plehve had views infinitely less broad than those of the Minister of Finance. His designs were not less defined, but they were defined more narrowly. He passed rapidly from plan to action. That always impresses the timid. Mr. Plehve considered that the ideas of Mr. Witte were prejudicial to the autocracy, to the happiness of the Russian people. He said so, not with violence, but gently. M. Witte had never soothed the pride of his sovereign nor the susceptibilities of the man. Mr. Plehve made use of flattery. Nicholas II. changed his adviser. The Minister of Finance resigned."

A word of explanation may be interjected at this point regarding the point of view of the Paris *Temps*. The organ of the French Foreign Office is understood to express the views of those Parisian statesmen who fear the reflex action of Russian financial and military reverses in France itself. The desire of the element for which the French semi-official daily speaks is said to be for the restoration of Mr. Witte to something like influence as a means of protecting the interests of Russia's ally. To resume our quotation:

"Mr. Plehve died. A mild man succeeded him. Prince Sviatopolk-Mirski does not seem to have a precisely defined political program. He believes in the efficacy of goodness, of amiable words, of charitable actions. He has applied himself, since he became minister, to assuaging the ills caused by the uncompromising absolutism of a policeman-minister. He has soothed small irritations, satisfied personal wishes. He has not tried to modify the existing state of things profoundly nor to act methodically in accordance with a policy thought out in advance.

THE HARVEST.

—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

"What use the Russian people have made of the relaxation of the reins authorized by Prince Mirski is known. The people at once called for a constitution with all the rights granted to citizens in free countries. It is said that the minister was taken unawares, that he shrank back at the violence with which claims were put forth. He offered benevolence. He was asked for reforms. It appears that he had neither the wish to refuse them nor the boldness to grant them. He hesitated.

"It will be understood why, at this time, Mr. Witte has regained over Nicholas II. the ascendancy he formerly had. He can bring forward a system, definite plans, precise ideas. He won the victory during the recent conferences of the ministers who were assembled at the palace of Tsarskoe-Selo. It seems that just now Mr. Witte governs under the reign of Prince Mirski.

"Mr. Witte is not a liberal. He despises the parliamentary system, its properties, its sonorous and hollow phrases, its lack of continuity, the uncertainty in which it dooms ministers to live and the predominance it assures to special interests. He believes that it is the state alone that should triumph over the selfishness of the individual and rapidly assure the realization of measures required in the public interest. All the traits of the absolutist, the devotee of the state and the socialist are found in him. It is not a man like that who will ever ask for a constitution. He would much prefer an absolute, autocratic government of which he was the Prime Minister. His ambition would be to become the Richelieu of a Louis XIII."

And with rare unanimity, the leading European liberal organs pronounce Mr. Witte the man for the emergency.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE IMPENDING CRITICAL SITUATION IN WORLD POLITICS.

WERE the poet's eye, in a fine frenzy rolling up and down the editorial columns of the leading newspapers of Europe, to have visions of the great Powers in masquerade costume, Germany, unless the insinuations of the London press be poisoned, would certainly appear as Mephistopheles, while Great Britain, if the *Hamburger Nachrichten* and a few of its contemporaries were drawn upon for inspiration, would have to assume the facile disguise of Judas Iscariot. Russia is now conceived on the Thames as the King Lear of nations, the "poor, infirm, weak, and despised old man" of world politics, while Japan is held up in Berlin as the Faust of diplomacy, a nation which has driven the hardest of bargains with the devil—the Anglo-Japanese alliance, namely. There is a German scheme maturing to break up that alliance, according to the Manchester *Guardian's* information. It gives the following particulars upon the authority of "an old member of the diplomatic corps in London of very great experience and sobriety of judgment":

"To wean Russia from France or to join both in a fresh combination in Europe, and to wean Japan from Great Britain, are now the aims of German diplomacy. The present war in the Far East is supposed to afford an opportunity for the former. If the European combination there could be restored to the position in which it was after the war between Japan and China in 1894, so much the better for Russia in the Far East and so much the better for Germany in Europe.

"But the weak spot in these plans is that no allowance is made for the deep distrust of German diplomacy which prevails in all the Foreign Offices and among democratically governed nations. German diplomacy has fallen on evil days, and is reaping the harvest sown in his later years by Bismarck with his network of secret treaties, his contracts of reinsurance, his unscrupulous policy, his reptile press, and all the rest of it. It is a standing illustration that in public as in private affairs honesty is, after all, the best policy."

This utterance supplements a recent characteristic despatch of the Berlin correspondent of the London *Times*, a journalist to whom the Prussian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron von Richthofen, is alleged by the *Hamburger Nachrichten* to have once exclaimed: "You have done more to sow dissension between Great Britain and Germany than any living man!" This correspondent has just scored again professionally by a despatch in the course of which he says:

"The situation in the Far East and the relations which, mainly through the personal exertions of the Emperor William, Germany has during the last six months succeeded in establishing with Russia open up perspectives for German policy which have not been within the vision of German statesmen since the Treaty of Shimonoseki and the joint action of Russia, Germany, and France upon that occasion. The policy which was popularly illustrated by the Emperor William's cartoon of the 'yellow peril' conceived Russia, Germany, and France in the foreground of a grouping of the Powers which was intended to illustrate their attitude toward the great problem of the Far East. The particular reasons why this inchoate new triple alliance never attained perfect cohesion or permanence are perfectly familiar to students of Russian and German diplomacy. There are, however, the strongest grounds for believing that Germany regards the present juncture as even more favorable than the former opportunity for bringing Russia and

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France into line with her in order to establish a more lasting control of the situation in the Far East and for other purposes. It is the interest of France that Russia should no longer be paralyzed as a European factor by the exigencies of the present campaign on land and sea. It is the interest of Germany to reestablish the Far Eastern triple alliance with the object of ultimately transferring its influence to Europe, and perhaps even of substituting what might be classed a 'horizontal' European triplice for the 'perpendicular,' one which exhibits so many signs of decay, and for which even in Berlin such scant respect is frequently manifested.

"In order to achieve this object it is necessary to pave the way for a permanent *entente* between Russia and Japan by breaking up the Anglo-Japanese alliance."

An exhaustive study, from the German point of view, of the chief considerations here involved has recently been made by the Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung*. This organ is believed to derive much of its inspiration from the imperial chancellor, Count von Bülow. The count and the foreign editor of the Berlin daily dine together once a week, says the London *National Review*, and the foreign editor makes regular trips to St. Petersburg, where he gets into touch with officials who understand the importance of the press as it thrives in Western Europe. The *Kreuz Zeitung* also enjoys the reputation of being a sort of "court paper" to William II. Be all this as it may, our Berlin contemporary carries weight when it says:

"Very shortly after the conclusion of the Chinese-Japanese war in 1895, Count Okuma, then Japan's Prime Minister, announced that Japan would enter the spheres of world-industry and world-politics. Europe, according to him, had attained her highest development in wealth, civilization, and power. The United States of North America in the twentieth century would be as powerful as Europe. In Asia Siberia would develop. Australia would gain in power. Hitherto Europe had possessed the supremacy. Hereafter Europe would have to share that supremacy with others. As a matter of fact, Japan, too, hopes to attain a foremost position in world-politics. She has been dreaming for years of Japanese supremacy on the Eastern Asiatic shores of the Pacific, of a Monroe Doctrine for Eastern Asia under her own tutelage. She is preparing herself for the struggles of the future by strengthening her military arm. This very Count Okuma declared as far back as 1898 that the time was near when in the steppes of Siberia Japan would contend with the West for the rule of the world!

"Count Okuma recently set forth the aims which Japan should seek to attain in a somewhat loftier strain. Japan must become not only the guardian of the 'sick man' of the East, namely China, but gain for herself an exclusive right to rule in the Far East.

"On the way to this goal Japan, by silent effort, already continuing for years, has made noteworthy progress, especially as regards China.

"After her defeat of 1895, China was more than ever filled with hatred and contempt for the Japanese. Since then an astonishing change has taken place in China. Japanese influence there grows yearly greater, and the Japanese have succeeded in filling the Chinese with suspicion, fear, and hatred of the white man. On the basis of a common aversion for the West and with the aid of the written language common to both, as Dr. O. Franke, an eminent German expert on China, has made clear in his writings, the foes of old came together. There occurred nothing to mar this development of amity, altho the Japanese, to their great regret, had to fight on the side of the white Powers against the China who was allied to themselves racially. In place of the former aversion there is between Chinese and Japanese—at least for the present—a keen sentiment of racial unity."

The various organizations by means of which the Japanese strive to promote this racial sentiment are referred to by the Berlin daily as significant indications for the future. The Japanese point of view in all this is thus analyzed:

"Advisedly, strenuously, and successfully Japan is taking pains to influence the transformation of the intellectual life of China, more particularly in the domain of education. The educated elements among the Chinese are filled with Japanese ideas and are to be animated, as far as possible, with the Japanese spirit. Not only in the schools and universities, not only in the army and police of China, but also in her temples, the emissaries of Japan are at work.

"China is to be mentally, politically, and militarily, and not least economically, trailed in the wake of Japan. Japan will have made a great forward step toward this end should she succeed by means of the war in destroying Russian supremacy in Manchuria and in restoring this important province practically to the Chinese Empire. Then would Japan become in the eyes of the Chinese what she would so gladly seem—the protector and defender of China and of the yellow race in general. . . . . .

"Were the Chinese to organize themselves in the military sense under the tuition of the Japanese, the Japanese Monroe Doctrine would be practically interchangeable with the simple and popular formula 'East Asia for the East Asiatics under Japanese leadership!' In the possibility that China and Japan, under the ægis of this formula, may combine into a great Power capable of standing by itself and of emancipating itself from the influence of the West, consists the political aspect of the yellow peril. For the practical realization of that formula must lead to the exclusion of the Western Powers from the Far East. For this reason Western Powers must pay greater heed to Japanese aspirations in China than they have done hitherto in order to prevent the propagation of the East Asiatic idea throughout China. With a due perception of this, China must also be influenced, altho not by means of force and struggles but through proper and skilful treatment. With the East Asiatic gospel the peacefully disposed Chinese will have nothing to do unless they are forcibly driven to it by the blunders of the white Powers. In view of this possibility the white Powers should recognize their solidarity in the presence of the East Asiatic ambitions of Japan, and they should act in the interest of all white nations.

"With Siam, too, Japan has sought to establish relations. In 1902 a Japanese syndicate obtained in Bangkok a large land concession for the development of the silk industry. The Siamese fleet has been materially strengthened under the direction of Japanese officers. Japanese officials have been made advisers to the King of Siam. In the year 1903 the Siamese Crown Prince visited the Japanese capital and established personal relations between the two courts. . . . According to the statements of Franke, evidence is not wanting to show that Japanese aspirations have extended as far as India. In the year 1902 Japanese pilgrims crossed India to Kabul nominally to a Buddhist shrine but in reality to make a pact with the Ameer of Afghanistan. With Persia also Japan would appear to sustain special relations. In Mongolia and in Tibet Japanese travelers have made themselves conspicuous. Such facts are at any rate worthy of attention and reveal the extent to which Japanese aspirations could be carried under given circumstances."

Japan thus calculates her probabilities:

"In the attainment of her vast ends, according to Jingo Japanese organs, Japan has no great obstacles to give her concern. The vitality of France is exhausted and she will soon cease to be in the list of great Powers. Her colonies in Asia are irretrievably going. Germany, whose economic competition the Japanese had hoped to be rid of, will play only a subordinate part in the history of China. Great Britain will be chiefly concerned for the safety of India and will be less concerned in the future regarding East Asia. Even the North American union merely intends to assure the place it has already won in the Far East and is far more keenly alive to the need for promoting its interests in South America.

"Should the English really resign their claims in East Asia in favor of the Japanese, a very improbable contingency, the North Americans will, at any rate, cling with the more determination to the Philippines, for they see in this archipelago in the Far East a stepping-stone to the goal of their world-politics—mastery of the Pacific. At the same time, Japanese Jingoes regard East Asia, and more particularly China, as Japan's domain. They are convinced of their ability to thrash still further the still unconquered Russia, and they manifest in everything an ambition so boundless that it will be profoundly checked by the progress of events. For all the Powers already named, not only France and Russia, not only Great Britain and the North American union, but even Germany, must feel such a deep interest in the economic and political development of East Asia as to be forced, should Japan not really be defeated by Russia, to halt the high-flown aspirations of the Japanese, or of their Jingo politicians, at any rate."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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AN ALLIANCE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND A EUROPEAN POWER.

LONG has the soul of Roosevelt yearned for war as the one remaining solution of the labor problem, remarks the alleged expert on American affairs who is allowed so much space in the Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung*. "High finance," that is to say, Wall Street, understands the purpose of the President—our Berlin contemporary calls him "Teddy"—and is tacitly promoting his metamorphosis of that abstraction, the Monroe Doctrine, into fighting material. The coming Administration will evade the demands of organized labor with peals of ordnance shot off at Old-World military Powers. William Jennings Bryan "manifestly anticipates that his star will shine" on March 4, 1909. "Wo to you, trusts! Wo to thee, Wall Street!" "The clever Teddy already sees it coming." He would, therefore, "drown Acheron's hollow groan" in "the loud flourishes of the trumpets of war." "The voice of revolt against capitalism shall die away amid the clash of arms." Mr. Roosevelt is convinced that the Monroe Doctrine was not made to rust unused.

The Monroe Doctrine forecasts of other important European organs—attracted to the theme by the Santo Domingo troubles, the recent speech of former Secretary of War Root, and the utterances of the President himself—are not like this. The Paris *Temps*, speaking practically with the voice of the French Foreign Office, asserts that an alliance between the United States and a European Power (Great Britain) is the logical outcome of what is being said and done in the atmosphere of militant Rooseveltism by which the republic of Washington is enveloped:

"If a political dogma existed for the United States throughout the more than a century during which the conciliating and liberal spirit of Washington has presided over its destinies, a dogma of which the Hamiltons, the Jeffersons, the Madisons, and the Monroes established the precedents, it was certainly that of non-intervention in international affairs.

"The great republic, essentially peaceful, dedicated by fate as well as by free choice to the development of its internal liberties, of its prosperity, and of its democratic institutions rather than to a continuous territorial expansion, certainly did not renounce the natural and almost necessary absorption of neighboring regions. The history of the purchase of Louisiana, and especially the history of the annexation of Texas and of the other States taken from Mexico are there to prove it.

"The republic did not systematically decline the arbitrament to force. The War of 1812, the War with Mexico, proclaimed it loftily enough.

"Yet the statesmen of the republic, the founders and fathers of the Constitution, traced a sort of circle beyond which and outside of which the federal Government was not to exert its influence And one of the essential maxims of what was called 'the American doctrine' was rigorous abstention from any alliance. Friendship with all the world, but no special pledges—such was the immutable tradition of American diplomacy. . . . . .

"The Monroe Doctrine, formulated heretofore in definite fashion to stop the usurpations of Europe and the admitted counterpart of which was American non-intervention in the affairs of the other hemisphere—this doctrine has assumed an offensive character in the mouth of President Roosevelt as it once did in that of Secretary of State Olney, and in the acts of the federal diplomacy. . . . The standing army will not long remain at the limit of 65,000 men. As for the navy, it is developing rapidly; its thirteen battleships will soon be twenty-five, its six armored cruisers ten, and, in addition to the 109 other units of the present fleet, the republic has had the good sense to increase its submarines.

"Politics has its internal logic. Such a situation, so different from that desired by the fathers of the republic and from that which they had transmitted to their successors, calls for a new and decided innovation. Talk of the need of alliances has begun.

"Isolation weighs upon those who take part in the international drama. Voices are raised recommending the accession of the United States to the Anglo-Japanese alliance and the formation of an Anglo-Saxon league with the addition of the advance guard of the yellow race."

The intimation in the last few lines has elicited the following from the London *Times*:

"We note with interest that the New York *Sun*, not hitherto very friendly to this country, thinks that expenditure upon the navy might be reduced by an alliance with this country on the model of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. It is needless to say that anything tending to cement our friendship with the United States would be welcome to this country, but we hardly follow the argument that an alliance of the kind suggested would render a strong American navy superfluous. It seems, on the contrary, to make it necessary if the alliance is not to be impossibly one-sided and at the same time ineffective for the contemplated purposes. England and America, both strong upon the ocean and linked by a solid alliance, would be the best possible guarantee for the peace of the world. In the mean time, we venture to regard the growth of the American navy as an expression of those deeper instincts which work out national destinies athwart the superficial opinions of the moment. It is the precursor of, and preparation for, that larger part in the world's affairs which the United States are destined to play, altho aloofness may long find advocates."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

AUSTRALIA AGAINST JAPAN.—The radical Australian organs, wedded to the "white Australian" policy and headed by the Sydney *Bulletin*, are alarming English organs by their opposition to the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

VON BÜLOW'S ELOQUENCE.—The German imperial chancellor is thought by the Paris *Temps* to be one of the wittiest parliamentary speakers in Europe; but the Paris *Humanité* declares that he utters only "second-hand raillery and worn-out epigrams."

NIPPON SENTIMENT.—"We rejoice that the relations between Great Britain and Russia have improved," declares the Tokyo *Yorodzu*. "We want to fight and chastise Russia single-handed. She will then be unable to say that she was whipped because we were aided by our ally."

RUSSIAN PRONUNCIATION.—The proper pronunciation of Admiral Rozhdestvensky's name, says a writer in the Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung*, is "roe-shest-ven-skee," the accent being on the second syllable. But a writer in the Paris *Temps* says the correct pronunciation is "Rozh-dest-ven-sky," the accent being on the penultimate.

A WARNING.—"Were Canadians to shirk the responsibility of Imperial defense and allow gradual absorption by the United States as a result of closer commercial union, they would probably find themselves involved in wars of a more or less fratricidal character," says the London *Monthly Review*, "for the great struggle which is bound to arise between capital and labor, and the terrific 'negro' problem, both point toward sanguinary conflicts in the not distant future."

THE JAURÈS DUEL.

MADAME JAURÈS: "Don't go out to-day. I had a frightful dream—something serious will happen to you."

JEAN JAURÈS: "No harm can befall me to day. I'm only going to fight a duel." —*Ulk* (Berlin).

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NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

A SEARCHING LOVE PROBLEM.

PATHS OF JUDGMENT. By Anne Douglas Sedgwick. Cloth, 346 pp. Price, $1.50. The Century Company.

ONE must praise the intense love interest of this story, the strong handling of the theme, the vigorous character-drawing, and the firm exotic finish of the author's style. Miss Sedgwick's previous work would lead one to expect all of this. There are a few blurs, however—once or twice almost a *glissade* into the melodramatic, and an occasional preciosity through excess of imagination—faults that lean to virtue's side. One tendency that is detected in Miss Sedgwick is her penchant for enforcing a spiritual quality, whether in emotion or aim, by material analogy. In fact, she almost writes herself down a literary pantheist, for whom there is a facile poetic kinship between the rational and the brute world.

A young girl, Felicia Merrick, is a beautifully direct, sincere, and bed-rock pattern of femininity. She has fallen in love with Maurice Wynne, a young fellow, alluring to the motherly instinct by his faults almost as much as by his virtues. He has the artist's soul and the weak self-indulgent will that is so frequently its note. The reader is well-nigh swept into dubbing him a cad. In his ignoble self-seeking, he plays fast and loose with the passionate love two women entertain for him. He wrote essays, painted portraits, and played the violin.

Geoffrey Daunt and Lady Angela Bagley are foils for these two. Geoffrey Daunt is essentially virile, a quiet, masterful man. The sterner things of life are his soul's meat: Ambition, Duty, Justice, Achievement.

ANNE DOUGLAS SEDGWICK.

The passion of love in such a man must needs be endued with higher, stronger quality, just as the love he would inspire in the right woman would perforce have a strain of almost sacramental devotion. The Lady Angela has the pose habit and, *spirituelle, precieuse*, must be described as a "cat." She is in love, really in love, with Maurice Wynne. She is wealthy, clever, and "smart," a personage in the London world.

Felicia has lived aloof with her father, a pompous, mediocre pedant, "in the position, dubiously fortunate for him, of being twenty years behind the best thought of his time and fifty years ahead of that of his neighbors." Her mother died when the girl was thirteen. After Felicia and Wynne are engaged, Geoffrey Daunt, ignorant of this, proposes to her one day. The engagement has been on some months, and for most of them Wynne has been separated from his *fiancée*, ostensibly with a view to amassing money enough for them to marry. During this interval, Lady Angela has been throwing herself at Wynne's head, in a determined but subtle way, and in a solvent, esthetic moment he has virtually declared his passion for her.

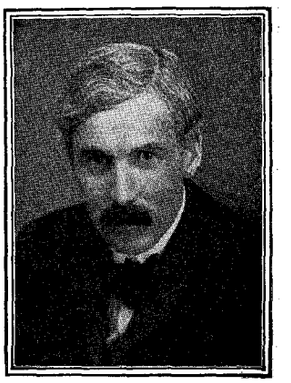
When Geoffrey Daunt finds out that Felicia loves Wynne and that the latter's poverty debars him from marrying her, he with a level-headed generosity that makes his conduct superb rather than quixotic, supplies his young friend with an income, not without a consequent exiguity in his own. Thereupon Wynne writes a letter to the Lady Angela that almost renders futile Miss Sedgwick's effort to conserve any sympathetic interest in him on the reader's part.

Miss Sedgwick works out very cleverly this complication of a *partie guarrée*, and tactfully enough, in the evolution of the tragedy, does not wreck the lives of the two worthy lovers. It is a strong, psychological study, and "Paths of Judgment" deserves more praise and grateful acceptance than many a novel which will enjoy greater acclaim. The telling is nearly as interesting as the thing told, for Miss Sedgwick is a mistress of the art of writing.

A GRAPHIC PICTURE OF A BLEAK REGION.

DR. LUKE OF THE LABRADOR. By Norman Duncan. Cloth, 227 pp. Price, $1.50. Fleming H. Revell Company.

WHOEVER craves a trip to Labrador and finds it inconvenient to take it may do the next best thing through a reading of this book; for in it one may not only see the life of hardship, but feel the climate, smell the brash saltness of the wild sea, and realize a manner of life before which the strenuousness of more favored climes lapses into ease. As for the characters of the tale, we must take the author's word for them. They are, in the main, of a coarser fiber, more long-suffering and enduring, than any people known to us on our own seaboard. They also appear to have a dialect quite their own, whether we subject it to comparison with that of New England or of any of the peoples of the British Isles, from whom the Labradoreans presumably have descended. Their religion, too, appears to be a trifle mixed and not a little archaic, and, in the heroic front which it presents in behalf of unending punishment in the world to come, would find it hard to meet its like in another people today, unless, perchance, in certain members of the Salvation Army.



NORMAN DUNCAN.

The pitiable condition of a people without medical attendance in their sorest need makes a powerful appeal. One feels that the author has here struck a note that has at some time affected him deeply. It is in this connection that he introduces Doctor Luke, who works such needful change among the people and outgenerals the somewhat too typical stage villain of the tale. Some of the people ring very true; they compel our belief in them, altho we have never met them. Others seem too much like a creation of the author's brain when in sentimental mood; they hardly fit in with their environment. They are too sublimated for their kind. In this respect they soar as far away from their neighbors as did some of Dickens's special pets when that great yarn-spinner was in his most extreme mood for fondling certain of his creations.

AN ETHICAL PORTRAIT OF JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.

HISTORY OF THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY. By Ida M. Tarbell. Cloth, 2 vols., 466, 409 pp. Price, $5.00 net. McClure, Phillips & Co.

MISS TARBELL, the author of "The Life of Lincoln," continues to write biography, even tho her present work bears the name of history. "John D. Rockefeller, a Study in Personality and Ideals," would have been a fit title for the book. Whatever be the corporation with which Mr. Rockefeller is at the time connected, whether the South Improvement Company, the Standard Oil Company, the Standard Oil Trust, or the many allied and tributary oil and transportation companies, Miss Tarbell shows that his is ever the master intellect and guiding purpose. With a persistence as unwavering as her subject's, she constitutes herself his nemesis, and, laying hold of Mr. Rockefeller's unmistakable personality as the one unchanging element among all the elusive corporate forms, she wrests from him the secret, not only of his own strength, but of all industrial monopoly. This is, she finds, the assumption of a right to dominate an industry in open defiance of natural justice and in secret disregard of established law. This right is based on a specious construction of the law of natural selection, expressed by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in his famous comparison of a trust to the American Beauty Rose (quoted as a text to Volume I.), and on the modern appendix to the decalogue—"thou shalt not be found out."

Over against such an assumption, Miss Tarbell places the American ideals of "a square deal," publicity, and obedience to the spirit as well as to the letter of the law.

Miss Tarbell shows the existence and the conflict of these ideals from almost the beginning of the oil industry in this country. Of the early producers and independent refiners of the oil regions she writes:

"They believed in independent effort—every man for himself and fair play for all. They wanted competition, loved open fight. They considered that all business should be done openly; that the railways were bound as public carriers to give equal rates; that any combination which favored one firm or one locality at the expense of another was unjust and illegal. This belief, long held by many of the oil men, had been crystallized by the uprising [the oil war of 1872] into a common sentiment. It had become the moral code of the region."

IDA M. TARBELL.

As Miss Tarbell goes on to say, Mr. Rockefeller's point of view was different. He believed that the "good of all" lay in a rate-controlling and abuse-abating monopoly, such as he proposed. As railway rebates, etc., were necessary for such control, he favored them. He knew that this was against the common law, but, because this law was evaded, probably believed that, in spite of agreements, if he did not get rebates, others would. So why not he? To continue in direct quotation:

"Those theories which the body of oil men held as vital and fundamental, Mr. Rockefeller and his associates either did not comprehend

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or were deaf to. This lack of comprehension by many men of what seems to other men to be the most obvious principles of justice is not rare. Many men who are widely known as good, share it. Mr. Rockefeller was 'good.' There was no more faithful Baptist in Cleveland than he . . . he gave to its poor. He visited its sick. . . . He was simple and frugal in his habits. He never went to the theater, never drank wine. . . . Religious emotions and sentiments of charity, propriety and self-denial seem to have taken the place in him of notions of justice and regard for the rights of others."

According to our author, it was not because Mr. Rockefeller's code is superior to that of the independents that he triumphed in the long series of conflicts which she relates; she holds that, materially as well as morally, it was inferior, and that Mr. Rockefeller won only by his fidelity to it, and through the faithlessness of many of his opponents to their code. He could always tempt individuals by the immediate and sure returns of treachery to forego the deferred and uncertain rewards of loyalty.

In like manner, Miss Tarbell contends that free and competitive conduct of the oil industry would have done more for its development and for the public good than conduct by a monopoly. The great and daring inventions and enterprises such as the seaboard pipe-line, she shows to have been the work of independents, and she proves by conclusive figures that capital was never lacking to any promising project in the oil industry. Miss Tarbell admits the existence of many commercial virtues in Mr. Rockefeller and his associates; indeed, she devotes an entire chapter to "The Legitimate Greatness of the Company"; but these, she claims, are not exclusively the virtues of monopoly.

On the economic side, Miss Tarbell presents the remedy for the Standard Oil and kindred monopolies, of "free and equal transportation privileges by rail, pipe, and waterway." She admits that to apply this may require severe operations, but says that those who have profited by violent discrimination in the past can not complain of forcible equalization. "As for the ethical side, there is no cure but in an increasing scorn of unfair play—an increasing sense that a thing won by breaking the rules of the game is not worth the winning."

HISTORY AND A WOMAN'S HEART.

REMINISCENCES OF PEACE AND WAR. By Mrs. Roger A. Pryor. Cloth, 402 pp. Price, $2.00. The Macmillan Company.

WHATEVER the feeling with which one takes up Mrs. Pryor's record of the Civil War, critical, aggressive, or curious, he does not get very deep into it before he gratefully realizes that he is the sympathetic and delighted confidant of a charming woman. The personal note, so happily pervasive, is not detrimental to the historical value of the work. The author is adorably Southern and ever exquisitely feminine; but she ranges her facts and sets forth her views no less logically than fairly. It is her most distinguished merit that suffering has not made her bitter, nor misfortune crippled a beautiful nature. The gift of humor is resiliently hers, and the ready play of her blithe fancy, so far from impairing the dignity or impressiveness of her chronicle, lends to it a most gracious, pathetic enforcement.

MRS. ROGER A. PRYOR.

Her style is limpid, sprightly, and artistic. Altho "the present volume," as is said in the Preface, "recalls that era in the aspect in which it appeared to a woman rather than as it appeared to a statesman or philosopher," there is that in it which statesman and philosopher may approvingly heed; for Mrs. Pryor is intellectual, and was in touch with the prominent shapers of events.

The portrayal of Washington and its political and social life "before the war" is thoroughly enjoyable. It is *intime*, vivid, naïve. Roger A. Pryor was then editorial writer on the Washington *Union*, and a personal friend of President Franklin Pierce, whose inauguration Mrs. Pryor describes. William L. Marcy, Jefferson Davis, and Caleb Cushing, who held positions in Pierce's Cabinet as Secretaries of State and War, and Attorney-General, were well-known acquaintances of the Pryors. August Belmont was Minister at The Hague, Mr. Mason at the French Court, and Mr. Buchanan at the Court of Saint James.

Later, it fell to Mrs. Pryor to inform President Buchanan, as they were assisting at a smart wedding, of South Carolina's secession from the Union. "He looked at me, stunned for a moment. Falling back and grasping the arms of his chair, he whispered: 'Madam, might I beg you to have my carriage called?' . . . This was the tremendous event which was to change all our lives—to give us poverty for riches, mutilation and wounds for strength and health, obscurity and degradation for honor and distinction, exile and loneliness for inherited homes and friends, pain and death for happiness and life." Twelve days later, on New Year's day, 1861, Mrs. Pryor hastily collected her household belongings and with her little boys departed homeward. Mr. Pryor remained and kept his seat in Congress until Lincoln's inauguration. Then they were reunited in Petersburg, and soon after he was elected to the Provisional Congress of the Confederate States of America and commissioned colonel by Governor Letcher. General Beauregard deputed him to demand the surrender of Fort Sumter, and, when surrender was disdained, the commandant invited Colonel Pryor to fire the first shot, which "honor" he declined. "I have often wondered," says Mrs. Pryor, "what would have been the effect upon the fortunes of our own family had my husband fired the shot that ushered in the war. Even had his life been spared, he certainly would not have become an eminent lawyer in the State of New York and a justice of its Supreme Court."

After the fighting began, while her husband—"My General"—was devoting his very energy to the fierce game of war, Mrs. Pryor, with her young children, lived in turn at Petersburg, in Charlotte County, on the Blackwater, or in Richmond, going from bad to worse in the matter of creature comforts and anxieties, but indomitably loyal to her duties as Southern woman, mother, and wife. Speaking of the shells that burst around her during the siege of Petersburg, she says: "I never felt afraid of them. I was brought up to believe in predestination. Courage, after all, is much a matter of nerve."

As a contribution to the literature of the Civil War, Mrs. Pryor's "Reminiscences" are valuable, affording a wonderfully graphic picture of how the South felt and suffered, especially that part of its population which did not shoulder muskets.

A PURPLE PATCH.

CABBAGES AND KINGS. By O. Henry. Cloth, 334 pp. Price, $1.50. McClure, Phillips & Co.

IT is a far cry from "Maria," Georges Isaacs' irised romance, that came to us from Colombia on the Caribbean fifty years ago, and the story just sprung yesterday from the coral sands of that same sea—Mr. O. Henry's "Cabbages and Kings." But different as are the two tales—the old tender pastoral and this rollicking, vaudevillainish new narrative—still we get from both the same feeling of the luscious languor of the lands of afternoon that they both celebrate, of the large leisure of the people, and of their naïve delight in merely being alive.

O. HENRY.

Mr. O. Henry has not given us a draft of the vintage of immortality, perhaps, as has Georges Isaacs in "Maria"; but still he has given us a volume designed, to use one of his own swinging phrases, to cause the amelioration of *ennui*. In the wake of Cervantes, he draws "a titter of mirth from the rusty caisque of old Romance." But he does not rap the grandiose Spaniard, with his pinwheel politics and his paper-flower parade of circumstance and ceremony, with any more gusto than he fillips the jingo American abroad for "graft."

His Americans—and these are of various blends of blood—his consuls, his hucksters and fakirs, are of the new school. They are immitigably resourceful, and prismatically vocabularized, whether graduated from curbstone or from college, a type that cheerily supplants the b'gosh Yankee of venerable memory.

Commerce and Cupid are in merry *chassez* through the book. There are various lovely ladies doing duty in dream and deed, but, as befits damsel and duenna of these lands, they are mostly in the background. The bustling, boisterous foreigner jostles the courteous, unhasting Castilian, and always outwits him as the Devil is always outwitted in the Miracle Play. But under the burlesque heroics, one somehow feels the pathos of life, the pathos of a poetic and vanishing civilization crowded out by newer and cruder ideals. Mr. Henry apprehends his characters with the loving heart. Under affectation, idiosyncrasy, or even wrongdoing, there is not a character in the book who is not lovable, and this warm humanity is its saving quality.

The chapters, like those of "The Virginian," are of the sort that uncouple into good short stories. Indeed, most of them have appeared in this guise in periodicals. Mr. Henry has quite ingeniously clamped the parts together, but it is in structure that the book is weak. The confidential poem and the jaunty rag, tag and bobtail of the appendices (however well spiked the body of the book) scarcely make up for the beginning and the end that Aristotle inflexibly demands. If Mr. Henry will fling aside the Higher Carelessness that permits such teasing of the reader he can give us better things.

Tho at times the book lacks dramatic sequence, it is full of the dynamics that we call "go." As with scare-heads and red paint, we are lured on from episode to episode. Arranged for the stage, with the scenery on chromatic canvas, instead of in adjectives; with the unique and ornate characters themselves speaking for us their joyous Dooley-Ade vernacular, and manipulating the crossed wires of fate—as a play, "Cabbages and Kings" ought to make a purple patch in melodrama.

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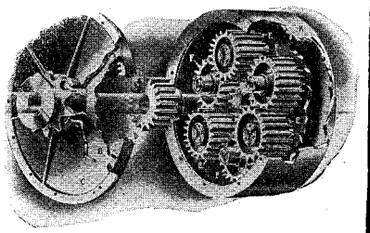

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Africa from South to North."—Major A. St. H. Gibbons. (John Lane, 2 vols., $7.50 net.)

"Frans Hals."—Gerald S. Davies. (The Macmillan Company, $1.75.)

"The Boy—How to Help Him Succeed."—N. C. Flower, Jr. (Oakwood Publishing Company.)

"Sir Walter Raleigh."—Sir Rennell Rodd. (The Macmillan Company, $0.75.)

"Sunny Sicily, its Rustics and its Ruins."—Mrs. Alec-Tweedie. (The Macmillan Company, $5.)

"Wall Street Speculation."—Franklin C. Keyes. (Columbia Publishing Company, $0.25.)

"Harvard Lectures on Greek Subjects."—S. H. Butcher. (The Macmillan Company, $2.25.)

"When Yellow Jasmine Blooms."—Alice J. Calhoun. (The Neale Publishing Company, $1.50.)

"Tibby."—Rosetta Luce Gilchrist. (The Neale Publishing Company.)

"The Griffins."—Mary Stuart Young. (The Neale Publishing Company, $1.50.)

"Love Sonnets to Ermingarde."—Edward O. Jackson. (Richard G. Badger, $1.25.)

"History of the Library of Congress."—William Dawson Johnston. (Government Printing Office, Volume I.)

"The Ethical Teaching of Jesus."—Charles Augustus Briggs. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.50 net.)

"Historical Tales."—Charles Morris. (J. B. Lippincott Company.)

"The Art of Creation."—Edward Carpenter. (The Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

"Library of Congress: Papers of James Monroe."—Comp. Worthington Chauncey Ford. (Washington Printing Press.)

"Historians' History of the World."—Henry Smith Williams. (The Outlook Company, Vols. 19-23 inc.)

CURRENT POETRY.

Life's Tragedies.

BY GERALD GOULD.

Thou art not to be pitied, who has known
The threat of midnight when the forelands moan
And all the winds are out;
Dread and despair and anguish, the great things
That sit like crowns upon the brows of Kings
Or that Queens weep about—
If by these only thou hast been accursed,
Grieve not too much; for these are not the worst.

It is the slow and softly dropping tears
That bring the furrows to man's face; the years,
Falling and fall'n in vain,
That turn the gold to gray upon his head;
And the dull days to disappointment wed,
And pain that follows pain
That make life bitter in the mouth, and strew
The dead with roses, but the quick with yew.

Better a wide and windy world, and scope
For rise and downfall of a mighty hope,
Than many little ills;
Better the sudden horror, the swift wrong,
Than doubts and cares that die not, and the long
Monotony that kills;
The empty dawns, pale stars, and narrow skies,
Mean hopes, mean fears, mean sorrows, and mean sighs.

—From The Spectator.

The Call of the Wander-Spirit.

BY LOUISE MORGAN SILL.

"Come out to the open, brothers,
The open plain of the sea!
Leave children, and wives, and mothers,
And range afar with me.

"Afar where the winds are giving
Their souls to wander free,
Where life's for the lusty living—
Come brothers, come with me.

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"The spray of the salted surges
Cuts sharp with tonic pain,
The spume of the billow merges
In ice, and stings again.

"But down long ocean reaches
Your course will lie to the calm
And silver of tropic beaches,
The green of the fruited palm."

Thus day and night I call them,
In spring, in winter drear;
Whatever the fates befall them
They can not, will not hear.

They toil and bear in sadness
The ancient yoke of Need—
The guerdon of all their madness—
Nor pause, nor hope, nor heed.

They soothe a mother's sorrow,
They guard a wife's repose,
For marveling children borrow
Its fragrance from the rose.

Content with bribe and barter,
And counterplot of care,
Half sinner and half a martyr,
They dare, and fear to dare.

Yet sometimes to my calling
They turn with wistful eyes,
And under the laughter falling
I hear their smothered sighs.

—*From Harper's Weekly.*

The Child That Once You Were.

BY FLORENCE WILKINSON.

O hopeless face of middle-age.
O disappointed eyes.
And lips of thin finality!
What sad soul stalks behind that cage,
Those stern bars of mortality?

I saw the child that once you were
Flit to your look one day,
A tender boyhood just beginning.
And my quick throat rose sharp with tears
To think of all the sodden years,
Since then, and all the sinning.
The trusting child that once you were,
Not wholly drugged to sleep,
And all those dreadful spades of earth
To bury you more deep!

—*From McClure's Magazine.*

Best of All.

BY EIDTH M. THOMAS.

In my youth, I longed to hear
Trumpet measures breathing clear
To the theme my heart should read;
In my youth, I longed to see
Shades Pierian ope for me—
Laurel boughs float down my meed!

In my mid-age, nought I care
For the trumpet's hollow blare—
Nesting wrens its throat may stop!
In my mid-age I require
Peace and shelter, household fire,
Ere their leaves the forests drop!

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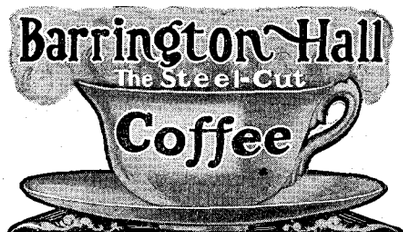

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It explains why no other coffee can equal **Barrington Hall** in flavor, and why it can be used without ill effect by those who find ordinary coffee injures them. One pound of **Barrington Hall** (steel-cut) will make 20 cups more of perfect, full-strength coffee than the same of any other brand ground the old way.

A DELICIOUS COFFEE
Not a Tasteless Substitute

CAUTION: **Baker's Barrington Hall** is the only genuine Steel-Cut Coffee.

We own the process by patent right; and roast, steel-cut and pack by machinery at our factory in 1 and 2 lb. sealed tins. There are so-called imitations on the market. Your protection, therefore, is in asking for and receiving only the Original **Barrington Hall** Brand.

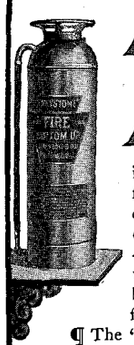
CUT OFF THIS COUPON.

BAKER & CO., Coffee Importers,
244 2d St. N., Minneapolis, Minn.

Please send me, without expense, sample can of Barrington Hall, the Steel-Cut Coffee, and booklet; in consideration I give herewith my grocer's name (on the margin)

My own address is.....

COUPON. .....



KEYSTONE FIRE EXTINGUISHER

is in itself a private fire department for your home, office, or factory. It does the same work as the chemical engines of the regular fire department—but it does *more*, because it is always ready for immediate use, can be operated by anyone, and quenches fires *anywhere*.

¶ The "Keystone" Fire Extinguisher reduces insurance rates. Examined and approved under the standard of the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

"Does the Work of Fifty Pails."

¶ It is the *cheapest and best* approved extinguisher. We pay freight east of Rocky Mountains.

Our free booklet, "Seconds Saved in Fighting Fire," contains much valuable information.

Agents wanted in every locality. No experience required.

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No. 4 North Fourth Street, Philadelphia
Manufacturers of
FIRE PROTECTION EQUIPMENT, FIRE HOSE, HOSE COUPLINGS, HOSE PIPES, Etc.

HARTSHORN SHADE ROLLERS
Bear the script name of Stewart Hartshorn on label.
Wood Rollers. Tin Rollers.

Absolutely Pure and Aerated Distilled Water
made in your own house with
THE SANITARY STILL

without trouble and at trifling cost. Infinitely superior to any filter. Write for 100-page booklet, free, with letters from prominent people. Agents wanted.

A. H. PEIRCE MFG. CO.,
68 N. Green St., Chicago.

In my winter, shall I still
Seek abroad with fretful will,
Wanting all that I have not?
Let me swift that chance forestall,
Say "What's mine is best of all,
Else it were not in my lot!"

—From Lippincott's Magazine.

To Stevenson.

BY CHARLES KEELER.

Wanderer o'er life's inhospitable seas,
With galleon sails to waft thee unto lands
Of old romance, where jocund fancy stands,
Luring sad hearts to youth, where tropic trees
Rustle before the trade-wind's welcome breeze,
And warm blue waves roll up on coral strands,
Or, on the reef, with clapping of white hands;
Teller of tales the world afar to please,
Thy caravel sailed forth o'er chartless waves,
But, ere it left, a mighty far-off cry
Reached o'er the sea,—the tardy world's acclaim:
Hail and farewell to him who fearless braves
The unrestoring deep with spirit high,
Bequeathing kindliness, more prized than fame.

—From Impressions Quarterly.

The Question.

BY A POET IN EXILE.

I.

This is the cry
That echoes through the wilderness of earth
Through song and sorrow, day and death and birth:
Why?

II.

It is the high
Wall of the child with all his life to face.
Man's last dumb question as he reaches space:
Why?

—From The Japan Weekly Mail.

Hymn of the Year.

BY THE LORD BISHOP OF RIPON.

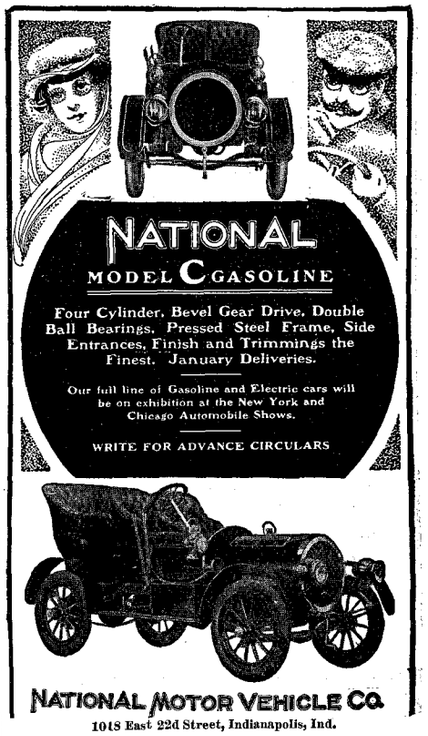
Lord of the Spring, who dost restore to earth her slumb'ring powers,
And from their wintry prison-house dost liberate the flowers,
Beauty in place of bondage give, wake us to liberty!
The flowers of life are in Thy hand, oh make us fair to Thee!

Lord of the Summer and the noon, who bidst Thy sun to pour
His bounteous beams on everything from an unstinting store,
Send forth Thy summer gifts on us Thy light that we may see,
Thy generous love that we may glow with warmth that comes from Thee.

Lord of the Autumn and the fruit, Father of harvest gold,
Who giv'st the toilers sure reward as in the days of old,
Thy Spirit's law fulfil in us, that we may fruitful be
In love, and joy, and gentleness, in peace and purity.

Lord of the Winter and the cold, when earth lies bleak and bare,
We silent seek our wonted hearth and find a shelter there.
When time has stolen flowers and fruit and life's last leaf away,
Be Thou our shelter and our home on that lone wintry day.

—New York Evening Mail.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Our full line of Gasoline and Electric cars will be on exhibition at the New York and Chicago Automobile Shows.
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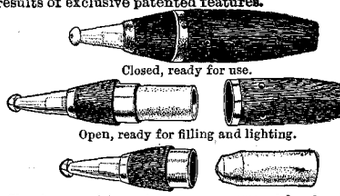
You can Safely Smoke in a Powder Magazine with a

BARGER SAFETY PIPE

This wonderful cigar-shaped pipe spills no fire or ashes. Its convenience, safety, and cleanliness are the results of exclusive patented features.



The porcelain cup is left unglazed to **absorb the nicotine.** To clean cup, place in fire.

The **BARGER SAFETY PIPE** has **pipe economy** with **cigar appearance** and **convenience.** Ideal for smoking while riding, driving or automobiling against the wind at any speed.

The pipe for sportsmen, farmers, trainmen, for workers in offices, workshops and factories—for every smoker. Praised by the ladies. Smokes freely—any kind of tobacco. If your dealer cannot supply you—**we can!** Sent prepaid for **50 cents.**

The Barger Safety Pipe Co., Dept. 15, Hopedale, Ill.

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PAGE-DAVIS CO., Dept. 31, 90 Wabash Ave., Chicago

At the same price no others contain so much gold as the **Krementz Plated Collar Button.** Easily buttoned, easily unbuttoned. Stays buttoned. Booklet for postal giving much information. **Krementz & Co.,** 63 Chestnut St., Newark, N. J.

MANAGER WANTED

A manufacturing company wishes the services of a first-class man for the management of an important department.

As it is desired to enlarge the scope of the business and to secure a man of marked business ability, who will devote himself to the affairs of the concern with more zeal and enthusiasm than is usual with mere employees, it is desired that he be able and willing, if satisfied upon thorough investigation, to make an investment and become a director and officer in the Company.

For particulars address: Rooms 4055 & 6 Metropolitan Building, N. Y. City

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PERSONALS.

A Recommendation to General Spinner.—Applicants for government positions under the civil service have a more or less discouraging time of it. It was not so in the olden days, says the Washington *Post*, when positions were first thrown open to women during the Civil War. Here is the story of the appointment, under General Spinner, of one who is still a clerk in the Treasury Department:

"It was in 1864," she said, "two years after the appointment of women had become a permanent thing. I was in Washington visiting a sister. I made up my mind that I wanted a position, and so, without saying a word to any one, I went to the Treasury and made my own application. I simply walked into General Spinner's office and said:

"'General Spinner, I would like a position in the Treasury.' The general looked up carelessly, and then went on with his work.

"'How long have you been in Washington?' he asked.

"'Three years.'

"'What influence have you?' he asked.

"'What influence?' I stammered. 'I don't know what you mean.' I was beginning to get embarrassed.

"'Yes, influence,' he said. 'What Congressman do you know?'

"'I don't know any,' I faltered. This time the general threw down his pen, leaned back in his chair and looked at me.

"'You've been in Washington three years and don't know any Congressman?' he queried. 'Good! That's recommendation enough. The position is yours.'"

King Edward's Peculiar Tastes.—King Edward is never conventional when he can avoid being so with satisfaction to himself and those around him. His Majesty is particularly individual in regard to his tastes in food, and has many peculiarities in this respect which are known to few beyond his intimate friends. Says a writer in *Tit-Bits* (London):

The King is very fond of his afternoon tea, and having a sweet tooth, as Queen Victoria had, likes to see confectionery on the table. But it is not so well known that His Majesty never by any chance partakes of butter, and that, moreover, he never takes tea made with milk, but in the Russian fashion, with a piece of lemon instead.

Similarly he has a special way of his own of making coffee, or, rather it is the way of his own particular coffee-maker, Ibrahim, a dark-skinned Turk, with whose skill in this particular department of kitchen work His Majesty was at the first experience so pleased that he brought him home with him from one of his journeys abroad, and installed him in the royal household to do nothing else but make the King's coffee. So indispensable is Ibrahim to the King that he is often taken abroad with him. His method of making the King's coffee is as follows: First of all the water is boiled, and then the coffee is put in and allowed to "infuse." Ibrahim then warms it again until the coffee grounds "rise to the top, turn over, and descend." The grounds are then allowed to settle, and finally Ibrahim pours off the liquid with a flourish of his long dark arm, the coffee as he makes it in this way being superb.

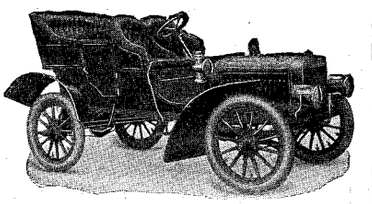
Another peculiarity of the King's taste is for the German black bread which is known as "schwarzbrot." It has been a favorite with him for many years; but it is an acquired taste and needs much assiduous cultivation, for the person who tastes it for the first time feels that he would never care to do so again. However, two varieties of rye bread baked in the German fashion are regularly supplied by a German firm in the City of London for his Majesty's use. One variety has a large proportion of Vienna flour added to the rye meal, and in the case of this bread the peculiar sour flavor is not so noticeable. Beginners who wish to train themselves to eating "schwarzbrot" usually begin with it. But it is the real "schwartz-

The Stars of the Show

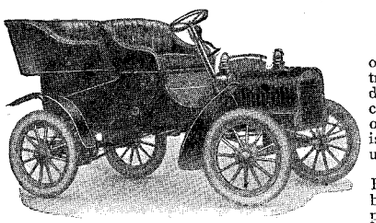
Again the *Ford Cars* held the "center of the stage" at the New York show. Experienced motorists were enthusiastic in praise of Henry Ford's advanced ideas and the universal query "What has Ford this year?" emphasized the fact that the Automobile world looks to Henry Ford for the ultimate perfection of motor-driven vehicles.

For 1905 we have the FORD MODEL "B" with a four-cylinder (vertical) engine, extra long wheel base, side entrance tonneau, direct drive, and an absolutely new and original idea in driving construction. Weight is 1700 lbs., and as the engine develops more than 20 H. P., it gives the car more power for its weight than any Automobile of similar type.

The Ford driving-frame is such an evident advance in construction that everyone interested ought to have our new catalogue describing this wonderful Ford invention. Price of Model "B," $2,000.



FORD MODEL B, PRICE $2000



FORD MODEL C, PRICE $950

The FORD MODEL "C" has a 10 H. P., double opposed motor with the successful Ford planetary transmission, a lengthened wheel base and perfect distribution of weight, making it the most practical car on the market for business or professional men or for ordinary family use. The price of Model "C" is $950, with detachable tonneau, so the car can be used as a runabout if desired.

Economy of maintenance, always a feature of the Ford cars, is further guaranteed in the 1905 Models, by light, strong construction and mechanical simplicity and excellence.

Catalogue sent on request,

Ford Motor Co., Detroit, Mich.

Canadian Trade supplied by Ford Motor Co. of Canada, Ltd., Walkerville, Ont.

99% of a camera's value is in the lens

The Grand Prize

at the World's Fair has been awarded to the

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in competition with the world. Goerz lenses are essential in the making of perfect pictures.

The manufacturers have always claimed to make the best lenses in the world—competition has proved it. Catalog Free.

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SEEDS GROW AND WIN MORE PRIZES

than the products of any other brand! Besides several **Gold Medals** they won **A Grand Prize** for vegetables at the **St. Louis Exposition.**

If you intend **to try Burpee's Seeds** we will mail free our **Complete Catalogue of 178 pages,** with beautiful colored plates and illustrations from photographs taken at our famous **Fordhook Farms,** the largest trial grounds in America. **Write to-day!**

W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO., Seed Growers, Philadelphia

MOTHERS Would your little ones enjoy a magazine full of beautiful pictures and stories made expressly for them? If so, send for a free copy.
LITTLE FOLKS' MAGAZINE, Box 12, Salem, Mass.

The Red Poocher, by SEUMAS MACMANUS.—A story bubbling over with Irish wit. 75 cents. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers, New York.

FOR MEN WHO THINK AND ACT
"The Affirmative Intellect," by Chas. Ferguson. 90c. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers, New York.

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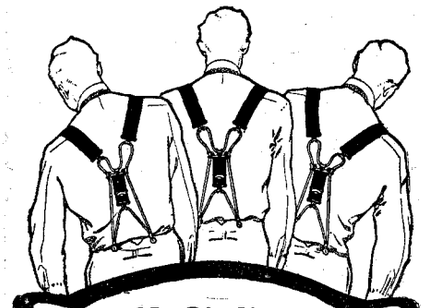

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PRESIDENT Suspenders

never bind the shoulders or pull the buttons. You cannot get into a position that will defy this perfect self-adjustment. There is no strain anywhere. That's why they are so comfortable—that's why they wear so long. *None so easy.* An absolute guarantee with every pair. Price 50c and $1.00, every store everywhere or mailed postpaid.

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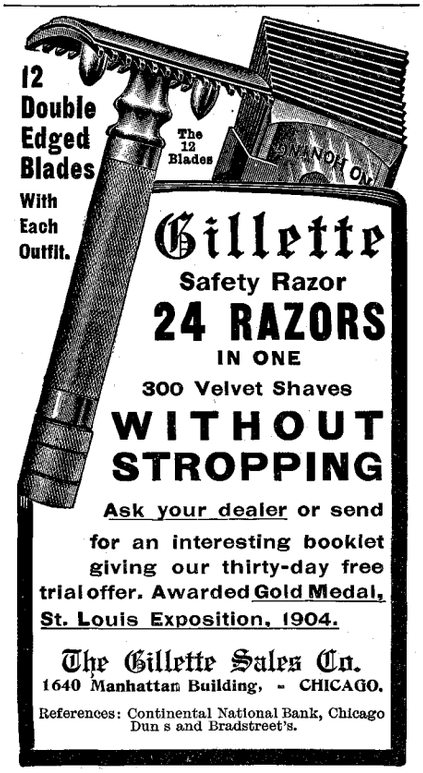

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24 RAZORS IN ONE
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Ask your dealer or send for an interesting booklet giving our thirty-day free trial offer. Awarded Gold Medal, St. Louis Exposition, 1904.

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References: Continental National Bank, Chicago Dun s and Bradstreet's.

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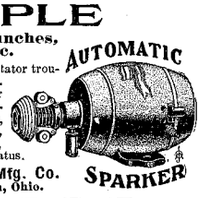
For Gas Engines, Launches, Automobiles, etc.

No more belt, battery, commutator troubles. Dirt and water proof. Easily attached, increases power and speed. Send for full particulars on our storage batteries, spark coils, timing devices, spark plugs, our Gray Muffler, and all kinds of ignition apparatus.



The Dayton Electrical Mfg. Co.
125 Beaver Bldg., Dayton, Ohio.

Song Poems Wanted

ONE SUCCESS MEANS A FORTUNE. I write the music and submit to all the New York Music Publishers. C. F. MILLER, Room 723, 1135 Broadway, New York.

brot," the genuine sour black bread which most frequently finds its way to the King's table, and His Majesty thoroughly enjoys it.

One of the King's favorite dishes at the dinner-table is a minute chicken on a morsel of toast. These little "poussins," as they are called by the poulterer, yield but two or three mouthfuls of delicate, white flesh, and in London they are retailed at such high prices that they are a rare dainty. Nevertheless, in the West of Ireland they are sold by barefooted peasant girls, who charge only 6d. each for them.

His Majesty is extremely abstemious in regard to liquid refreshment; but here again he has considerable individuality of taste, and perhaps this is most curiously exemplified in the case of the "cocktail" which is his own invention. This is made up of a little rye whisky, some crushed ice, a small square of pineapple, a piece of lemon peel, a few drops of maraschino, ditto of champagne, a dash of Angostura bitters, and powdered sugar, sufficient to bring the mixture exactly up to the royal requirements.

Mr. Leupp Got Even.—Previously to taking up the duties of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Francis E. Leupp called upon his predecessor, Mr. Jones, to talk over the business of the office, and the following occurred, according to a Washington despatch to the New York *Times:*

"By the bye, Mr. Leupp," said the commissioner, "I have just been informed that my business matters have so shaped themselves that I will not be obliged to leave Washington until next March. I have decided, therefore, to remain on the pay-roll at least until the 4th."

"That's most extraordinary, Mr. Commissioner," said Mr. Leupp. "I have made all my arrangements to begin work on the 3d; public notice of the fact has been given, and your decision puts me in a most embarrassing position."

"I can't help that, Leupp," said the commissioner. "I got a chance to stay on the pay-roll three months longer, and you will have to make the best of it."

Two days later Mr. Leupp discovered that he had been made the victim of a practical joke. Then he made up his mind to get even.

On Friday Commissioner Jones was informed by an employee of the office of the Secretary of the Interior that before transferring his accounts to Mr. Leupp it would be necessary for him to turn into the Treasury a sum equal to the amount of a year's salary, which is $5,000.

"What's that?" said the commissioner. "What do you mean by it? There must be some mistake."

"There is no mistake," said Mr. Leupp's emissary, for such he proved later to be. "You owe the Government a year's salary. In your letter to the President you state that your resignation becomes effective January 1, 1904. Technically, therefore, you have not been a commissioner for a year."

"What's that?" exclaimed the commissioner, his face turning red. "Am I dreaming or the victim of a practical joke?"

"I am merely stating a fact, Mr. Commissioner," was the reply.

Then the Commissioner of Indian Affairs made a flying leap for his desk and fished out his letter of resignation to the President. And, sure enough, he discovered that he had told the President his resignation took effect January 1, 1904. He was then apprised that the conspiracy against him had been conceived by his successor, Mr. Leupp.

"I take off my hat to Mr. Leupp," he said. "We will now cry quits."

BERMUDA AND THE "BERMUDIAN."

Now that the northern states are in the grip of winter, Bermuda, that little Arcadia where everything is beautiful either in form, color, or odor, attracts attention. Thither the Quebec Steamship Company maintains a weekly service with well-appointed steamships, of which the new *Bermudian*, a twin-screw steel vessel of 5,500 tons burden, represents the acme of marine architecture. From New York the trip is now made in 48 hours.

Bermudian life is essentially out of doors. The mean temperature is 65° Fahrenheit. Persons who wish to escape the rigors of winter, who love the beautiful, and who enjoy the quiet simple life which this idyllic spot affords should send for the descriptive booklet on Bermuda recently published by the Quebec Steamship Company; it may be had for the asking from their agents, A. E. Outerbridge & Co., 39 Broadway, New York. The winter-season passenger rates are very moderate, and range from three cents a mile upward. Round-trip tickets good for six months may be had for $50.

Pears'

Most soaps clog the skin pores by the fats and free alkali in their composition.

Pears' is quickly rinsed off, leaves the pores open and the skin soft and cool.

Established in 1789.

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A practical plan of kindergarten especially adapted to home use. Covers entire year. Arranged according to season. Can be commenced at any time. Saves time and worry, is inexpensive. Enables the mother to keep her children amused with right materials, and at the same time instruct them according to most approved kindergarten principles. All necessary materials are furnished free.

CATALOGUE FREE — Write for Catalogue, giving synopsis and full description of our mail course. It's valuable to you, but we send it free.

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5% GUARANTEED WATER BONDS

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a young man or woman in every county to take charge of our subscription business. A few traveling positions also open. Positions permanent. References required. Apply to

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MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Cool.—"Edith!" the old gentleman bawled from the head of the stairs, "you just ask your young man if he doesn't think it's near bedtime."

"Very well, pa," replied the dear girl in the parlor; then, after a pause, "Jack says Yes, if you're sleepy, go to bed, by all means."—Philadelphia *Press*.

A Primer of Literature.—What is the Literature of to-day?

Fiction.

How is Fiction divided?

Into Historical Novels and Nature Books.

What is a Historical Novel?

One that shows no trace of History or of Novelty.

What is a Nature Book?

A volume of misinformation about animals.

Why are Nature Books popular just now?

Because they are the fashion.

Mention some recent Nature Books.

"The Lions of the Lord," "Pigs in Clover," "The Octopus," "The Blue Goose," and "The Sea Wolf."

What are the best-selling books?

Those which sell the best people.

What is a Magazine?

A small body of Literature entirely surrounded by advertisements.

Why is a comic paper so called?

Because it's so funny that anybody buys it.

What is a Critic?

A Critic is a man who writes about the books he doesn't like.

What is Poetry?

Lines of words ending with the same sound.

What is a Minor Poet?

A poet not yet twenty-one years of age.

What is a Major Poet?

There isn't any.

What is a Publisher?

A man who is blamed if a book doesn't sell, and ignored if it does.

What does a publisher mean by Problem Novels?

All, except Kipling's and Mrs. Humphry Ward's.

What makes a book a phenomenal success?

Much bad, much pad, and much ad.—Carolyn Wells in *The Metropolitan Magazine*.

The Times Have Changed.—

In Eden, once, a rib became
A woman, so they say;
But now its ribbons that become
The woman of to-day.

Cincinnati *Commercial-Tribune*.

The Real Thing.—FIRST SKATER: "Did you hurt yourself when you fell just then?"

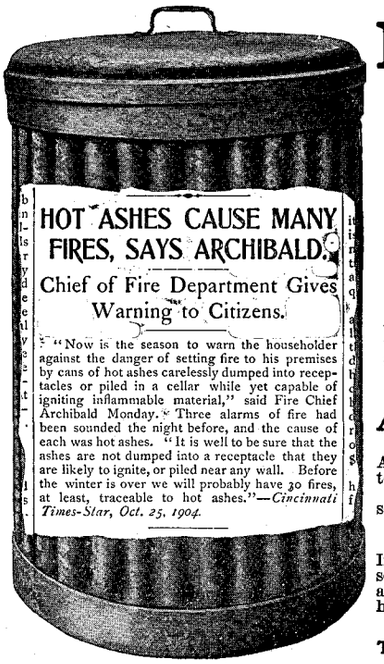
SECOND SKATER: "Oh, no. I had a lovely time. When the back of my head struck the ice I thought I was at an all-star performance."—*Detroit Free Press*.

To Get the Good of It.—When Edna, aged seven, saw a funeral procession pass the house she turned to her mother and asked, "Do all funerals have carriages?"

"Yes, dear," answered her parent.

"Then," said Edna, "when I die and go to my own funeral, please, mother, may I sit on top with the coachman and do the driving?"—*Lippincott's Magazine*.

Just the Case.—"I refuse to talk to you, sir," roared the indignant old father. "If you will come


HOT ASHES CAUSE MANY FIRES, SAYS ARCHIBALD.
Chief of Fire Department Gives Warning to Citizens.
"Now is the season to warn the householder against the danger of setting fire to his premises by cans of hot ashes carelessly dumped into receptacles or piled in a cellar while yet capable of igniting inflammable material," said Fire Chief Archibald Monday. "Three alarms of fire had been sounded the night before, and the cause of each was hot ashes. "It is well to be sure that the ashes are not dumped into a receptacle that they are likely to ignite, or piled near any wall. Before the winter is over we will probably have 30 fires, at least, traceable to hot ashes."—*Cincinnati Times-Star, Oct. 25, 1904.*

No fear of fire

if hot ashes are dumped into

Witt's Corrugated Can

Made of steel, galvanized. Rim (not can bottom) touches floor. Close-fitting lid. *Fire-proof.* Strongest can made.

Ask your dealer for "Witt's"
("Witt's Can" stamped in lid.)

Acknowledged everywhere by those who have used them, to be the only safe, neat, sanitary can for ashes or garbage.

If your dealer hasn't them, send us his name; we will send you through him, on his order, Can or pail

on approval.

If you like it, pay the dealer; if not, send it back; we will protect the dealer and it won't cost you a cent. If you have no dealer order direct from us.

Write us for further information.

Three Sizes:
No. 1—15¾x26 in.
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No. 3—20½x26 in.
Pail, two sizes: 5 and 7 gal.

The Witt Cornice Co., Dept. K Cincinnati, O.

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by attaching a

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getting Heat and Light at One Cost

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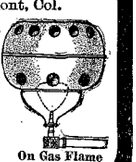
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around when you are sober to ask me for my daughter I may consider the matter."

"When I'm shober? Thash all right, old man, thash all right. Glad to do it. Only I never seem to want her when I'm shober."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

A Change.—FREDA: "Oh, Arthur, may I ask the clergyman to omit the word 'obey' from the marriage service?"

ARTHUR (thinking of his future wife's large bank ing account): "Certainly, dear. Just tell him to make it "love, honor, and supply."—*Judy.*

Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

January 9.—Port Arthur's shattered garrison marches out of the captured fortress on its way to Japanese prisons. According to reports, General Stoessel believed, up to the time of his surrender, that Kuropatkin was only 20 miles distant from Port Arthur with a relief force. The sessions of the North Sea Commission are resumed in Paris.

January 10.—Tokyo reports that the Russian army in Manchuria is becoming disorganized, and that there is wide distrust of Kuropatkin among his generals.

January 11.—The second squadron of the Baltic fleet enters the Suez Canal bound for Madagascar. The Emperors of Russia and Japan grant the Kaiser's request that he be permitted to confer decorations on Generals Nogi and Stoessel.

January 12.—Marshal Oyama's army, reinforced from Port Arthur, is reported to number 388,000 men with 1,245 guns. The North Sea Commission's rules of procedure provide that the British side of the Dogger Bank case shall be heard first, and that all testimony shall be taken in public. General Nogi reports the transfer at Port Arthur complete; 80,000 shells and 30 tons of ammunition were surrendered.

January 13. Two thousand Cossack raiders attack New-Chwang and destroy sections of the railroad south of Liao-Yang; the raiders are repulsed by the Japanese. A Russian protest against alleged violations of neutrality by China is presented to Secretary Hay by Count Cassini.

January 15.—Japan accuses the Russians of violating China's neutrality in making a raid on New-Chwang through neutral territory; Secretary Hay may ask the Powers to act in concert to prevent further violations by either of the combatants.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

January 9.—The rivalry between Mr. Witte and Prince Mirski, it is said, will end in the former succeeding the latter as Minister of the Interior of Russia.

January 10.—The treaty of peace between Chile and Bolivia is signed.

A lieutenant and private of the United States cavalry are killed in a battle with Moro outlaws in Jolo.

The French Foreign Minister declares that the

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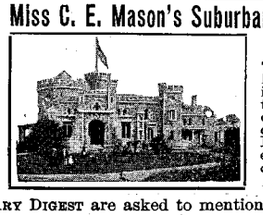

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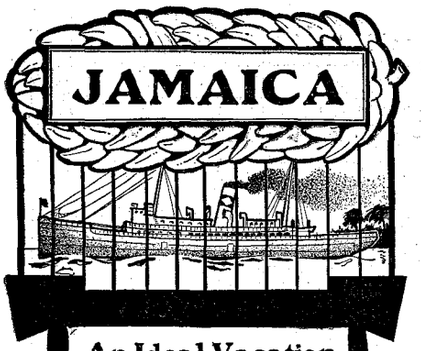

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Sultan of Morocco has restored the French military advisers and that the crisis has been relieved.

January 11.—Natives on the upper Kongo are reported to have revolted, storming the American and Catholic missionary stations, and murdering white settlers.

January 13.—The United States demands the annulment of the sentence against an American for alleged complicity in the bond frauds; energetic intervention is threatened.

January 15.—M. Combes and his Ministry decide to resign, in order to allow the uniting under a new Cabinet of those elements which are hostile to the Premier.

The American Chamber of Commerce in Berlin sends a petition to President Roosevelt urging a reciprocity treaty with Germany.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

January 9.—*Senate:* The Omnibus Claims bill is passed, and Senator Morgan speaks against the Statehood bill.

House: The resolution providing for holding the inaugural ball in the Pension Building is adopted.

January 10.—*Senate:* Certain amendments to the Statehood bill suggested by the Indian Affairs committee are adopted. More protests against Senator Smoot are presented.

House: The Currency bill is considered and the articles of impeachment against Judge Swayne are presented.

January 11.—*Senate:* Senator Newlands speaks in favor of his resolutions looking to the government control of railroads. The Smoot hearing is resumed; evidence is heard in support of the Mormons.

House: The Army Appropriation bill is considered, and an amendment to cut off full pay of retired officers in state service is adopted.

January 12.—*Senate:* The Legislative Appropriation bill is taken up and the bill of the Merchant Marine Commission is reported.

House: The Swayne impeachment charges are discussed.

January 13.—*Senate:* The Legislative Appropriation bill is passed.

House: Discussion of the Swayne impeachment charges is continued.

January 14.—*Senate:* Senator Beveridge makes an unsuccessful attempt to fix a time for a vote on the Statehood bill.

House: All records in private pension legislation are broken, 459 bills being passed in 108 minutes.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

January 9.—Attorney-General Moody closes his argument against the Beef trust in the United States Supreme Court.

Charles W. Fairbanks sends his resignation as United States Senator to the governor of Indiana.

January 10.—Alva Adams is inaugurated governor of Colorado; ex-Governor Peabody declares that he will contest the seat.

Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, accepts the appointment to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

A bomb is exploded near the statue of Frederick the Great in Washington, but no harm is done.

January 11.—President Roosevelt decides to call an extra session of Congress, probably next fall, to consider railroad rate legislation.

The President announces that he will withdraw the arbitration treaties pending in the Senate if amendments neutralizing their intended effect are made.

January 12.—The contest for governor in Colorado is opened; the legislature is asked to open the ballot-boxes in the suspected precincts in Denver and elsewhere in the State.

January 13.—Representative Warner, of Illinois, is appointed Commissioner of Pensions.

President Roosevelt sends the report of the Panama Canal Commission to Congress accompanied by a letter recommending that he be invested with complete control of the work, and that the number of commissioners be reduced.

The Missouri legislative committee begins an inquiry into campaign contributions by brewers.

January 15.—William Williams, Commissioner of Immigration, resigns.

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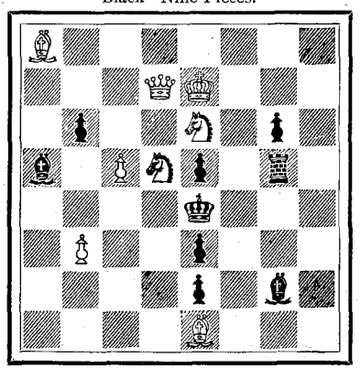
Problem 1,024.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST by THE REV. W. RECH.

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

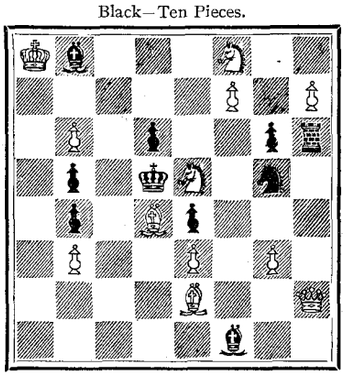
B7; 3QK3; 1p2S1p1; b1PSp1r1; 4k3; 1P2p3; 4p1b1; 4B3.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 1,025.

THE REV. J. JESPERSEN.

Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Twelve Pieces.

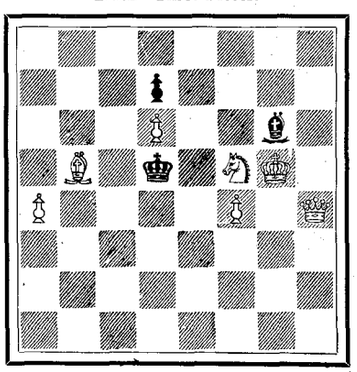
Kb3S2; 5P1P; 1P1p2p1r; 1p1kS1s1; 1p1Bp3; 1P2P1P1; 4B2Q; 5b2.

White mates in three moves.

Problem 1,026.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST by F. S. FERGUSON, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Black- Three Pieces.



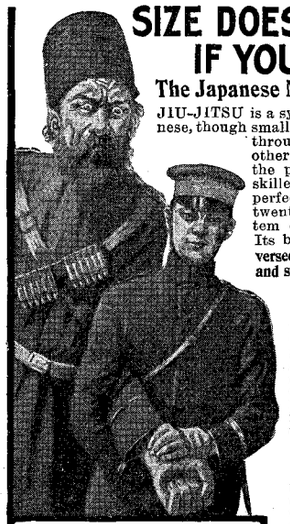
White—Seven Pieces.

8; 3p4; 3P2b1; 1B1k1SK1; P4P1Q; 8; 8; 8.

White mates in two moves.

Erratum.

Problem 1,022, white Q should be on K R sq.



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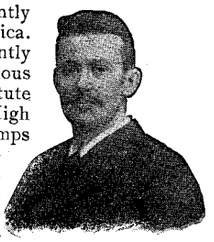

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Solution of Problems.

No. 1,016. Key-move: Q—Kt 6.

No. 1,017.

Author's solution: R—B 3.

Second Solution: P—Kt 3.

Solved by the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; S. W. Bampton, Philadelphia; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; R. H. Ramsey, Germantown, Pa.; the Rev. W. Rech, Kiel, Wis.; A. Rooke, Franklin Chess-club, Philadelphia; C. Nugent, New York City; the Rev. L. H. Bähler, Mariaville, N. Y.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; L. Goldmark, Paterson, N. J.; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; Miss J. Houston, Troutville, Va.; the Rev. M. Tarnowski, Camden, N. J.; S. L. Brewer, Tuskegee, Ala.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; E. A. Kusel, Oroville, Cal.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; N. D. Waffle, Salt Springville, N. Y.; W. E. Hayward, Indianapolis; J. F. Court, New York City; A. B. Peticolas, Victoria, Tex.; J.M. Wantz, Blanchester, O.; Miss N.Cockerill, Nevada, Mo.; F. R. Walters, Chagrin Falls, O.; J. M. Hanley, Mandan, N. D.; E. C. Haskell, Shellsburg, Ia.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. G. Hosea, Cincinnati; C. P. Crumb, St. Louis; A. Regenbrecht, Peters, Tex.; T. A. Unsworth, Brooklyn.

1,016: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; J. H. Cravens, Kansas City, Mo.; C. W. Shewalter, Washington, D. C.; Z. G., Detroit; M. Almy, Chicago; C. W. C., Altoona; W. E. Mannear, Wilkesbarre, Pa.; D. Hamlin, Orono, Me.; H. F. K., Jr., New York City; Russell, Germantown, Pa.; B. R. Sitts, Bridgeport, Conn.; J. W. Thorne, Spearsville, La.; A. V. Milholland, Baltimore; W. K. Greely, Boston; C. L. Anders, Commerce, Tex.; S. von Ragüe, Eden College, St. Louis; T. R. A., South Bethlehem, Pa.; Lyndon, Athens, Ga.; M. Wisner, Norris, Mont.

1,017: W. E. Warner, Nicholson, Pa.

In addition to those reported R. G. Eyrich, New Orleans, *got* 1,012-1,015; M. W., 1,012, 1,014; J. W. T., C. E. Woodward, Chicopee Falls, Mass.; F. W. Howay, New Westminster, B. C., 1,014; M. D. M., New Orleans, O. C. P., A. R., 1,014, 1,015; E. A. K., 1,015.

Concerning 1,017.

Here we have a problem with a second solution passing the Judges of an International Tournament, and receiving second prize. Only seventeen solvers sent the second solution, and not one solver sent both solutions. This is almost as strange a fact as that it passed the Judges, for the solvers of THE LITERARY DIGEST usually find a "cook."

Twenty-four States and Canada represented by this week's solvers. We would like to see every State represented in this column.

Highly Appreciated.

BLOOMFIELD, NEBR., December 29, 1904.

Chess-Editor LITERARY DIGEST, New York City.

Dear Sir: I wish to assure you at this season of the year that there are a great many people who are weekly readers of your ably edited Chess-columns and delighted students of your problems, who never report to you the fact or bother to send in solutions. In this town we have a Chess-club of fifteen member, nearly all of whom buy or are subscribers to THE LITERARY DIGEST, and your department is to them the most interesting feature of the magazine, and while they solve many of the problems yet I have never known solutions to be forwarded by any of them except myself and then only at long intervals. I have often felt, however, that the publishers might conclude from the silence of Chess-enthusiasts that the department was not filling the field it really is, and I wish to advise them of the fact that fully one-half of their circulation at this place which is probably about twenty copies weekly — should be credited directly to the Chess-department, even tho they doubtless have never imagined such to be the case and no word is ever sent in from our club. We hope to see the department maintained at its high standard during the coming year, and could stand even an increase of the interesting matter which you publish. Yours very truly

W. R. ELLIS.

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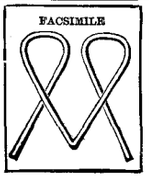

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Another Boy-Wonder.

A new star in the American Chess-firmament has arisen in the person of Jose Raul Capablanca, of Havana, Cuba, sixteen years old. He is already far above the average of well-equipped amateurs. He is now here in America attending the Woodycliff School, at South Orange, N. J., where he proposes to prepare for Columbia. He has been an occasional visitor at the Manhattan Chess-Club. In a game with Joseph D. Redding, the lawyer, Capablanca scored a victory in a game lasting twenty-nine moves. After resigning, Mr. Redding, to test the lad's resources, asked him what he would have done at that point had he continued by capturing the rook offered to him. Without hesitation Capablanca replied: "I would have mated you in ten moves," and proceeded to demonstrate offhand the method of procedure.

His style of play is well illustrated by the game played with J. D. Redding, referred to. The score is appended.

Petroff's Defense

CAPABLANCA. *White.*	REDDING. *Black.*	CAPABLANCA. *White.*	REDDING. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	16 B—K 3	R—K 3
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—K B 3	17 QR—Q B sq	R—K Kt 3
3 P—Q 4	Kt x P	18 K R—Q sq	P—K R 4
4 B—Q 3	P—Q 4	19 R x P	B—R 6
5 B x Kt	P x B	20 P—K Kt 3	P—R 5
6 Kt x P	B—Q 3	21 P—Kt 3	P x P
7 Q—K 2	B x Kt	22 P x P	R—K R 8
8 P x B	B—B 4	23 R—Q 4	Q—R 2
9 Kt—B 3	Castles	24 Q—Q B 2	P—K Kt 3
10 Kt x P	Kt—B 3	25 R—Q 6	B—B 4
11 Castles	R—K sq	26 Q—Kt 2	B—R 6
12 P—K B 4	Kt—Q 5	27 Q x Kt P	R—K sq
13 Q—Q 3	Kt x P	28 P—K 6	B x P
14 Q x Kt	Q—Q 5 ch	29 R x B	Resigns.
15 Q—B 2	Q x Kt		

Critique Criticized.

"Mr. Nugent's remarks are very apt; but couldn't you publish some of Mr. Nugent's problems to give your solvers the necessary practise! Please do. It will add to the gaiety of your column"—"23."

"I think C. N. is too hard on your solvers; he ought to remember that to the less gifted mortals many things that are really commonplace seem 'wonderful.' By all means let the solvers say what they think."—J. E. WHARTON.

"Please use your influence to have the 'Wonderfuls" and 'Best evers' continued in the Comment-column. They are like the 'How are you's' and 'Glad to see you's' that one is greeted with each morning. They do not mean much, but they are pleasant to hear. If the comments serve no other purpose, they, at least, soothe the feelings of those who attempt a solution and fail. Have the professional criticisms by all means; they are valuable and appreciated; but do not bar out the others. If none were allowed to make remarks but those who have ideas to express, what a very silent world we should live in!"

[Signed.] A WOULD-BE SOLVER.

Limericks.—

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There was an old maid in Squedunk,
Who always looked under her bunk;
When no man she saw,
One night she said, "Pshaw!
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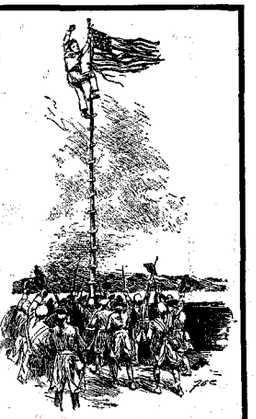

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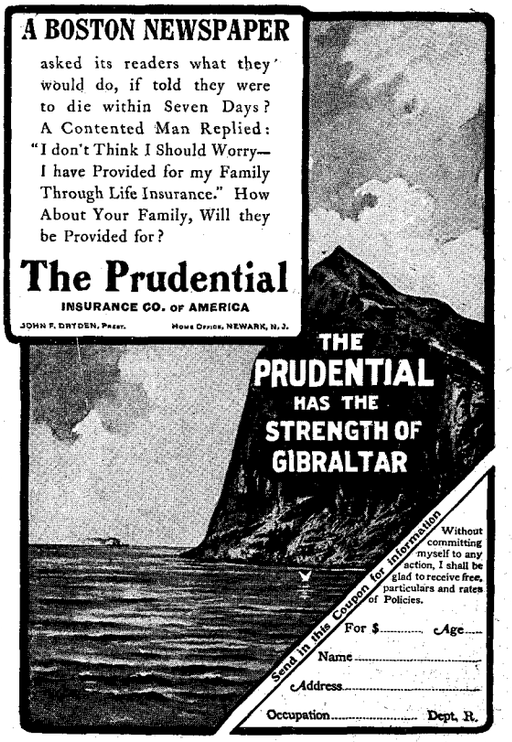

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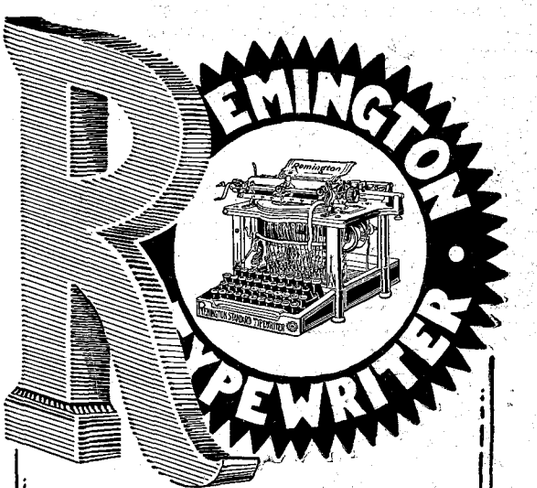

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